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No. 1995.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor WILLIAMSON'S Course of Lectures on ORGANIC CHEMISTRY will commence on THURSDAY, the 8th of February. The Course will consist of about Thirty Lectures, to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 12 o'clock. Fee for the Course, 5s.

AUG. DE MORGAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, January 17, 1866.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following DEPARTMENTS will all OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 23:

1. The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT intended for those who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders.
2. A DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE, intended to prepare Students for the Universities, for Holy Orders, for the Bar, and other Professions, and for Competition for Appointments in the Civil Service.

3. A DEPARTMENT of the APPLIED SCIENCES intended to provide a System of Scientific and Practical Instruction for those hereafter to be engaged in Civil and Military Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and Manufacturing Art.
4. The School, now divided into two Parts:—I. The Division of Classics and Mathematics, intended to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General, and Medical Departments of the Colleges, and for the learned Professions. II. The Division of Modern Instruction, included Pupils intended for Mercantile Pursuits, for the Engineering Department of the Colleges, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, and Navy.
For the Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.

Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a Course of WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES on GEOLOGY, from Eight to Nine. First Lecture, January 26th. Fee, 1s. 1d. and a more extended Course on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten. First Lecture, Friday, January 26th. This Course will be continued till May. Text-Book, Lyell's 'Elements of Geology.'
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT

BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.

Professor WESTMACOTT, R.A., F.R.S., will THIS DAY, at Three o'clock, commence a COURSE of SIX LECTURES 'On Art Education, and How Works of Art should be Viewed,' to be continued on Saturdays till February 24th.

Professor TYNDALL, LL.D., F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of TEN LECTURES 'On Heat,' on TUESDAY NEXT, January 23, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays till February 22nd.

Subscription to either of these Courses, One Guinea.

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GRAND PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE

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Gounod's New Sacred Drama, TORIAS, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at St. JAMES'S HALL.

The Committee of the University College Hospital, at the pleasure of announcing that a Performance (the first in any country) of M. Charles Gounod's New Sacred Drama, 'Torias,' and of other Works of his Composition, will be given for the Benefit of the Charity, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, on February 13, at St. James's Hall.

During the past year the Hospital afforded relief to upwards of 3,000 Out-patients, 1,306 in-patients, 1,446 Ophthalmic Cases, and 724 Women in Child-birth attended at their own homes. The Annual Cost of maintaining the Charity is 5,500*l*. The Certain Income does not amount to 2,500*l*, thus leaving a Yearly Deficit of nearly 4,000*l*.

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By order, J. W. GOODIFF, Clerk to the Committee.

January 10, 1866.

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CLAPHAM COMMON.—On MONDAY,

JANUARY 23, THE PROFESSORS from the ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC and QUEEN'S COLLEGE will meet their Classes for Young Ladies at Mrs. GILL'S, 17, Cedar-road, Clapham Common, and on Wednesday, January 31, the Rev. John Gill will resume his Weekly Lectures. Subjects for the coming Session: 'The History of Rome during the Ages of Conquest; and English Literature from the Norman Conquest to the Eighteenth Century, combining Observations on English Grammar.'

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Subscribed Capital 750,000.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1863.

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TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE BANK OF LONDON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £800,000
DO. PAID UP 400,000
RESERVE FUND 304,411

Head Banking-House—THREEDNEEDLE-STREET.
Charing Cross Branch—No. 400, WEST STRAND.

Board of Directors.

SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., Chairman.
JOHN G. FRITH, Esq. (Frith, Sands & Co.) Vice-Chairman.
Charles J. H. Allen, Esq. 37, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.
Henry Aste, Esq. 2, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill.
Thomas Dakin, Esq. Alderman of London, Abchurch-lane.
Colonel William Eiley, H.E.I.C.S., The Green, Great Ealing.
Thomas Gooch, Esq. (Gooch & Cousens, London Wall).
Falconer Larkworthy, Esq. 50, Old Broad-street.
Thomas Lucas, Esq. Oriental Club, and Malmesbury, Wilts.
Henry Morris, Esq. Late of the Madras Civil Service, 25, Mark-lane, City, and Budeleigh-Salton.
Robert Porter, Esq. 25, Old Broad-street, and Croydon.
Alfred Wilson, Esq. Regent, Weybridge, Surrey.
Manager—Matthew Marshall, Jun. Esq.

Deputy Managers.

John Henry Church, Esq. | John Daniel Massey, Esq.
Secretary—William Osmond Allender, Esq.

At the TWENTIETH GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1866.

SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., in the Chair,
After authentication of the Register of Shareholders, by affixing the Common Seal of the Company, the following Report was read by the Secretary:—

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting the annexed statement of account made up to the 30th of December, 1865, showing a balance of profit amounting to £9,408, 4s. 4d.

After payment of current expenses, including full provision for all bad or doubtful debts, and allowing for Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted not yet due, there remains for disposal the sum of £9,087, 0s. 4d.

The Directors declare a Dividend at the rate of 10l. per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 3s. 10s. per Share, amounting together to 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax. The balance, £9,087, 0s. 4d., is carried to Reserve Fund, which now amounts to 304,411, 15s. 11d.

The Directors have to announce that, subject to resolutions to be passed at two successive Extraordinary General Meetings, one of which will be held immediately after this Ordinary General Meeting, they are prepared to effect a division of the present 100l. Shares in the Bank, into Shares of 50l. each, with 10l. paid thereon. The necessary consent of the Board of Trade to such subdivision of the Share Capital having been obtained.

BANK OF LONDON.

LIABILITIES and ASSETS.—December 30, 1865.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To Capital paid up	400,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	304,324	5	0
Amount due by the Bank on Current, Deposit, and other Accounts	4,335,877	0	9
Profit and Loss Account, after payment of 3s. 10s. 10d. 3d. to customers for interest on their balances	69,408	4	4
	£5,109,599	10	3
Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By Investments, viz.:—			
In Government Securities, India Bonds, &c. ..	227,100	11	2
Ditto in Freehold Premises in Threeneedle- street, let at a rental yielding 4l. per cent.	£40,000		
Freehold Premises in the occupation of the Bank	85,000		
Bills discounted, Loans, &c.	75,000	0	0
Cash in hand, and at call	890,498	18	3
	£5,109,599	10	3

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Half-year ending December 30th, 1865.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To half a year's Current Expenses at Head Office and Charing Cross Branch, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Directors' Remuneration, &c.	16,865	0	0
Rebate of Interest on Bills discounted not yet due, carried to Profit and Loss New Account	10,856	3	5
Dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 10l. per cent. per annum	90,000	0	0
Bonus at the rate of 10l. per cent. per annum, or 3s. 10s. per share	20,000	0	0
Balance carried to Reserve Fund	3,087	0	9
	£69,408	4	4
Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance of Profit for current half-year	£69,408	4	4
	£69,408	4	4

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
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We have examined the above Accounts and find them correct, 11th Jan., 1866.

GEO. THOMSON, } Auditors.
GEORGE BONN, }
FRANCIS NALDER, }

It was resolved unanimously,
That the Report now read be received.
The Chairman announced that the Dividend and Bonus would be payable on and after Wednesday, the 24th January, at the Head Office, in Threeneedle-street.

It was resolved unanimously,
That the Election of Falconer Larkworthy, Esq., and Thomas Gooch, Esq., as Directors of this Bank be confirmed.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS was then held, when

It was resolved unanimously that each 100l. share in the Capital of the Bank be divided into Five Shares of 20l. each with 10l. paid thereon.

That the 20l. shares be numbered or distinguished as the Directors may find convenient.

That the Directors may call in the existing Share Certificates and cancel the same and issue fresh Certificates in lieu thereof.

And that for limiting the number of Shares of any Holder and for all other purposes, Five of the 20l. Shares shall be equal to one Share of 100l.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their services during the past half-year.

Extracted from the Minutes.

JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Chairman.

W. O. ALLENDER, Secretary.

Threeneedle-street, Jan. 17th, 1866.

BANK OF LONDON.

Head Banking-house—THREEDNEEDLE-STREET.

Charing Cross Branch—No. 400, WEST STRAND.

Subscribed Capital £800,000.

Paid-up Capital 400,000.

Reserve Fund 304,411.

Chairman—SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart.

Vice-Chairman—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.

Manager—Matthew Marshall, jun., Esq.

Deputy-Managers—

John Henry Church, Esq. | John Daniel Massey, Esq.

Manager at Charing Cross Branch—George Rogers, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with parties properly introduced, and interest allowed on credit balances if not drawn below 20s.

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OR,

Plain straight road to good English:

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Master of the Grammar School, Blakesley, Towcester.

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From the parent work, and indeed from any dictionary that has yet appeared, this book differs in the printing of each leading word, so as to exhibit its process of formation. This plan, originally devised for and carried out in the Author's work on 'Latin Suffixes,' has been so successful as to suggest its application in the present instance.

But while Latin words are so divided as to show their component parts, words obtained directly from the Greek language are printed without any division. Consonants inserted in the present tense of verbs, to strengthen the base, are inclosed between parentheses in the leading word.

This plan will, it is hoped, render an acquaintance with the formation and etymological meaning of words in general comparatively easy, even to persons beginning to study the Latin language, while a further insight into these matters may be obtained from the Author's works on 'Latin Suffixes' and the forthcoming 'Public Schools Grammar.'

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London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, and DYER.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

LITERATURE

Celebrated Naval and Military Trials. By Peter Burke, Serjeant-at-Law. (Allen & Co.)

NOTHING can be duller than Law Reports to those who have no immediate connexion with the Law. How many people read them? How many feel any regret when "the pressure on our space compels us to postpone our usual Law Report"? And yet no part of the paper is more eagerly scanned than that devoted to criminal trials. We remember how "Palmer has been hung" was telegraphed over the Continent. The question about the sanity or insanity of a criminal occupies the morning trains and omnibuses full of business men, even after the Home Secretary has declined to interfere. Scarcely less is the interest attaching to Courts Martial, such as that on Col. Crawley, and such as those which Serjeant Burke has collected in this volume. The case of Admiral Byng has always excited the liveliest compassion. The trial of Governor Wall has been more than once quoted as furnishing a precedent for the trial of Governor Eyre. Captain Kidd is a favourite name for romance; Benbow is the representative of the old naval service; the Mutiny of the Bounty is one of the first episodes of sea life that enthral our boyhood; and the Mutiny at the Nore can at no time be read without interest as the most serious blow that was ever aimed against our naval supremacy.

It is strange that while so much has been said about the anomalies of our judicial system, Courts Martial should still continue in all their old imperfections. That they have never succeeded in administering justice has appeared by many remarkable cases. Sometimes the law was at fault: sometimes the prejudices of the Court stood in the way of justice. The vagueness of the charges which might be brought, the latitude given by the Articles of War, enabled Courts Martial to follow their own feelings when their feelings were enlisted, and to mete out the strict measure of the law when they had no personal motive for preferring justice and mercy. We see this exemplified in the trial of Admiral Keppel, when to a remonstrance of the prosecutor the members of the Court replied, "We do not care sixpence in this case for the law; we are come here to do justice." It would be hard to find a franker admission that the two were not generally reconciled. Yet in the trial of Admiral Byng the law was allowed priority. The 12th Article of War enacted that "Every person in the fleet, who, through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall in time of action withdraw, keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of His Majesty's ships or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist or relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death." Finding that Admiral Byng had not done his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, the members of the Court decided that they had no alternative but to condemn him to death. At the same time they earnestly recommended him to mercy. In a letter to the Board of Admiralty they declared that they were in great distress at the necessity of condemning a man to death, even if his crime was committed by an error in judgment. The only answer to their application was a reference to the twelve Judges at Westminster as to the legality of the sentence, and

as the Judges were of opinion that the sentence was legal, Admiral Byng was executed.

We think that the recommendation to mercy ought to have been differently received, but we do not see that the Court Martial had no alternative. The words of the Article of War are not merely "every man who shall not do his utmost," but "every man who, through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall not do his utmost." The question is, whether there may not be other things to prevent his doing his utmost. We think there may. The question is, whether an error in judgment is necessarily negligence. We think not. In our opinion, the Court found Byng guilty of negligence, and therefore the sentence was legal. But we do not see why the Court should not have acquitted Byng of negligence, why it should not have found that, though Byng did not do his utmost, his error did not proceed from any of the causes named in the Article of War. Indeed, the sentence expressly stated that "from the evidence of the officers who were near the person of the Admiral it appears that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action." Now, backwardness comes much more than error in judgment under the definition of negligence, and of this Byng was acquitted.

We think the mistake of the Court proceeded from an idea that "cowardice, negligence and disaffection" were meant to include all the causes of a man's not doing his utmost. They thought the sentence would not be carried into execution, and some of them did their utmost to obtain mercy. Lord Keppel stated in the House of Commons that he and other members of the Court Martial desired to be released from their oath of secrecy that they might reveal the grounds of their recommendation. A bill to that effect passed the Commons, but was thrown out in the Lords. Probably if this had been foreseen by the members of the Court Martial, they would have looked more carefully at the 12th Article of War and the legal definition of the word "negligence," before convicting Byng of the latter and leaving him to the penalty of the former.

What would have been the result of Governor Wall's trial if it had been conducted before a Court Martial? His chance of escape would have been very much greater. The excuse he gave for flogging a man to death was that there were threats of mutiny in the garrison at Goree, and that the man was sentenced to receive 800 lashes by a Court Martial. An English Court of justice was not inclined to receive either of these allegations without strict scrutiny. But a Court Martial would have started off at the mere word "mutiny," and would scarcely have inquired into the composition of the kindred tribunal which decreed the punishment. As some of the witnesses stated that the men were riotous, as one of the officers present said there had been a real Court Martial, a Court composed exclusively of officers could hardly have been expected to pronounce against authority. Courts Martial know too well that it is not right to cross-examine severely the witnesses who take the part of authority, while they are stern enough to witnesses brought by the other side. And as it was not till 1807 that an order from the King restricted corporal punishments for any breach of military duty short of a capital offence, to 1,000 lashes, the infliction of 800 would not have seemed peculiarly cruel in 1802.

The facts of the case, as disclosed at the Old Bailey, justify us in the fullest approval of the sentence on Governor Wall. A demand for extra pay, on the ground of their allow-

ances having been reduced, was made by the soldiers at Goree, and one who was foremost in making the demand was a serjeant, Benjamin Armstrong. Most of the witnesses said that the demand was made respectfully; Governor Wall and two of his witnesses declared that the men were riotous. But in Wall's own letter to the Government, on his return from Goree, he made no allusion to any mutiny or riot; and if the men had been mutinous it is not likely that they would have permitted the excessive punishment of one of their number. The Governor had the men drawn up on parade, and gave Armstrong 800 lashes. The "trial" consisted in Armstrong being asked by a ring of officers what he had to say for himself, and being sentenced to receive 800 lashes. On the pretext that the drum-major had destroyed all the cats, and the men were agreed that they would not suffer any punishment to be inflicted on any one of them, the Governor gave black men pieces of rope an inch thick, and ordered them to give Armstrong 800 lashes. During the punishment the Governor said, "Cut him to the heart! cut him to the liver!" After the punishment Armstrong was supported to the hospital, where he lingered five days. Governor Wall left for England, was arrested, escaped to the Continent, made a good marriage, came back to England, and at last, announcing his readiness to give himself up, was tried, convicted and hanged.

The sole plea which could be urged by Governor Wall was that the garrison at Goree was in a state of mutiny. This plea broke down entirely; but even if it could have been supported, the Governor was guilty of the most atrocious cruelty. Far better if he had shot Armstrong with his own hand, as would have been the instinct of an English officer if there had really been mutiny. As it was, the infliction of such cruelty told against the Governor's defence; for the punishment was inflicted by five blacks with the countenance of a few officers, and at least three hundred men of the garrison were present. We gladly turn away from the contemplation of such a scene.

One of the trials in this volume which has a new significance is that of three Glasgow citizens for killing Major Menzies. This case ought to be translated into German, and published at Bonn. Major Menzies was in command of a regiment quartered at Glasgow, and he summarily apprehended some burgesses on the pretext of their being deserters. When requested by the magistrates to produce them, he refused; a formal edict of the magistrates was also treated with contempt by him; but at last he consented to hold a conference. This began by the provost desiring that the prisoners might be brought before the magistrates; and the town clerk joined very civilly in the request. The Major's answer was to call the town clerk a fool; to which the town clerk responded that the Major was an ass. On this the Major struck the clerk with his cane, and the clerk returned the blow with his fist. The Major then drew his sword and lunged at the town clerk, who fell back crying for a surgeon, and died in about seven minutes. Three citizens at once pursued the Major, who had fled without his wig, and they found him in a garden. What follows is from the evidence:—

"The deponent going forward with the other two prisoners (Gillespie and Stevenson) came up with the major, and one of them said to the deponent, 'Baillie, here is a man.' The man called out, 'What is the matter, sir?' to which the witness answered, 'There was a man slain in Glasgow; that the slayer was supposed to be skulking here—

about; and if you be the man, God Almighty forgive you.' The person replied, 'It is none of your business.' One of the prisoners then called out, 'Dovehill, here is the man.' The major cried with an oath, 'What have the rascals to do with me?' immediately drew his sword, and advanced upon them in great rage. The deponent and the prisoners retreated. He then heard a shot, but knows not whether it came from Gillespie or Stevenson. When he returned, he saw the major lying on his back, dead, and his sword in his hand lying across his breast."

—This would hardly have suited Count Eulenburg. And what would his royal master have said to the acquittal of the three prisoners!

Serjeant Burke has shown great diligence and apt power of selection and condensation. We think he might have made the *Trials* more interesting to read if his own style had been livelier,—if he had not so often left the witnesses to speak for themselves,—and if he had stated facts with greater brevity. Sometimes, too, the effect he conveys is unintentionally ludicrous; as when he speaks of Kidd "sailing pompously about in a sloop of his own"; or when he says, of Kidd's examination before the House of Commons, "Kidd, who was actually in a state of semi-intoxication when he came to the bar of the House, made there a very contemptible appearance, on which a member, who had been one of the most earnest to have him examined, violently exclaimed, 'This fellow, I thought he had been only a knave, but unfortunately he happens to be also a fool.'" But these are minor blemishes in a work which, as a whole, is extremely curious, and will amply repay perusal.

The Lost Tales of Miletus. By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P. (Murray.)

In his Preface Sir Edward B. Lytton states his conjectures as to the character of the *Lost Tales of Miletus*, and explains their suggestive connexion with the poems before us. The nature of his design will be best told in his own words:—

"Out of such indications of the character and genius of the lost Milesian Fables, and from the remnants of myth and tale once in popular favour, which may be found, not only in such repositories of ancient legend as those of Apollodorus and Conon, but scattered throughout the Scholiasts or in the pages of Pausanias and Athenæus, I have endeavoured to weave together a few stories that may serve as feeble specimens of the various kinds of subject in which these ancestral tale-tellers may have exercised their faculties of invention. I have selected from Hellenic myths those in which the ground is not preoccupied, by the great poets of antiquity, in works yet extant; and which, therefore, may not be without the attraction of novelty to the general reader. In this selection I have avoided, of course, any of the more licentious themes, to which, it is to be feared, the *Boccaccio* of Miletus sometimes stooped their genius; while I have endeavoured to take subjects which depended for the popularity they once enjoyed on elements congenial to art in every land and age; subjects readily lending themselves to narrative construction or dramatic situation, and capable of that degree of human interest which is essential to the successful employment of all the more fanciful agencies of wonder."

In the form given to his tales the author has ventured upon an experiment—that, as he himself tells us, "of new combinations of blank or rhymeless metre composed not in lines of arbitrary length and modulation (of which we have a few illustrious examples), but in the regularity and compactness of uniform stanza."

Though it is questionable whether unrhymed stanza will ever be very popular amongst us, and though the sweetness of corresponding sounds

is, to our minds, often a vital part of poetic expression, we may congratulate Sir Edward Lytton upon having accomplished his task with almost as large a measure of success as is attainable. The metre of his first poem, 'The Secret Way,' which he also adopts in 'The Oread's Son,' has singular ease and variety, and lends itself pliantly to all the needs of poetic narrative. More colloquial, but with no small adaptability either to the humorous or the terrible, is the rhythm so happily employed in 'Death and Sisyphus,' a poem which partakes of both these characteristics. Indeed, all these metrical experiments deserve the praise not only of melody, but of fitness to the pervading sentiment.

For vigour of treatment and variety of incident the first poem in the collection must, on the whole, bear the palm. It relates the strife between Omartes the Scythian and Civiliser, and Zariades (euphoniously substituted for Zariades) the Mede. Wishing to preserve peace, Omartes offers his daughter, here called Argiope, to Zariades in marriage. Here is the picture of Argiope, which we extract, both for its beauty—faultless, save for the rather forced conceit in the last stanza but one—and in proof of the suitability of the metre to calm and tender description:—

Men blest her when she moved before their eyes
Shame-faced, as blushing to be born so fair,
Mild as that child of gods
Violet-crowned Athens hallowing named 'Pity.'
Now, of a sudden, over that bright face
There fell the shadow of some troubled thought,
As cloud, from purest dews
Updrawn, makes sorrowful a star in heaven:
And as a nightingale that having heard
A perfect music from some master's lyre,
Steals into covert lone,
With her own melodies no more contented,
But haunted by the strain, till then unknown,
Seeks to re-sing it back, herself to charm,
Seeks still and ever fails,
Missing the key-note which unlocks the music,—
So, from her former pastimes in the choir
Of comrade virgins, stole Argiope,
Lone amid summer leaves
Brooding that thought which was her joy and trouble.
The King discerned the change in his fair child,
And questioned oft, yet could not learn the cause;
The sunny bridge between
The lip and heart which childhood builds was broken.
Not more Aurora, stealing into heaven,
Conceals the mystic treasures of the deep
Whence with chaste blush she comes,
Than virgin bosoms guard their earliest secret.

Zariades, however, rejects the proffered hand of Argiope, for he has seen in visions a form of such enchanting loveliness that he turns coldly from the daughters of earth. War ensues between Zariades and Omartes, in which the latter is defeated. There are means of escape, however, for such Scythians as choose to use them. Omartes remains at his post, but he is anxious that Argiope should fly, as the wife of some chieftain, to the wilds in which the invader's power might be defied. Meanwhile, the secret way of safety has been treacherously disclosed to Zariades, who arrives with his armed legions just as Omartes is urging his reluctant daughter to the choice of a husband. The presentation of a cup by Argiope to any warrior present, is to be the sign of her choice. What follows indicates the capacity of the verse for passion and heroic relation. The abrupt ring of the last line in each stanza answers finely to the startling suddenness of the events described. Argiope discovers on the entrance of Zariades the ideal for whom she had pined; he discovers in her the idol of whom he has dreamt:—

She passed along the floor, and stooped above
A form, that, as she neared, with arms outstretched,
On bended knees sunk down
And took the wine-cup with a hand that trembled:
A form of youth—and nobly beautiful
As Dorian models for Ionian gods.
'Again!' it murmured low,
'O dream, at last! at last! how I have missed thee!'

And she replied, 'The gods are merciful,
Keeping me true to thee when I despaired.'

But now rose every guest,
Rose every voice in anger and in terror;
For lo, the kneeler lifted over all
The front of him their best had fled before—
'Zariades the Mede!'
Rang from each lip: from each sheath flashed the sabre;
Thrice stamped the Persian's foot: to the first sound
Ten thousand bucklers echoed back a clang;
The next, and the huge walls
Shook with the war-shout of ten thousand voices;
The third, and as between divided cloud
Flames fierce with deathful pest an angry sun,
The folds, flung rudely back,
Disclosed behind one glare of serried armour.

On either side, the Persian or the Scyth,
The single lord of life and death to both,
Stayed, by a look, vain strife;
And passing onward amid swords uplifted,

A girl's slight form beside him his sole guard,
He paused before the footstool of the King,
And in such tones as soothe
The wrath of injured fathers, said submissive—

'I have been guilty to the gods and thee
Of man's most sinful sin,—in gratitude;
That which I pinned for most
Seen as a dream, my waking life rejected;

'Now on my knees that blessing I implore.
Give me thy daughter; but a son receive,
And blend them both in one
As the mild guardian of the Scythian River.'

In 'Death and Sisyphus,' the author suggests the misery and anarchy that would follow the abrogation of death. In metre that, as we have already said, equally adapts itself to the homely or the terrible, he presents us with a delineation all the more powerful for its touch of the grotesque.—

Ships rocked on whitening waves; the seamen laughed;
'Death is bound fast,' they cried; 'no wave can drown.'
Red lightnings wrapt the felon plundering shrines,
And smote the cradled babe:

'Blaze on,' the felon said; 'ye cannot kill.'
The mother left the cradle with a smile;
'A pretty toy,' quoth she, 'the Thunderer's bolt!
'My urchin plays with it.

'Brats do not need a mother; there's no Death.'
The adulteress starting cried, 'Forgive me, Zeus!
'Tut,' quoth the gallant, 'let the storm rave on.
'Kiss me. No Death, no Zeus!'

'Laugh, kiss, sin on; ere night I have ye all.'
Growled the Unseen, whose flight awoke the storm;
And in the hall where Death state crowned with flowers,
Burst thro' closed doors the blast.

Waiting his host's return to sup, Death saff,
A jolly, rubicund, tun-bellied Death;
Charmed with his chair, despite its springs of steel,
And lolling Bacchic songs.

Suddenly round about him and around
Circled the breath that kindled Phlegethon;
Melted like wax the ligaments of steel;
And Death instinctive rose:—

He did not see the Hell-King's horrid shape,
But well he knew the voice at which the hall
Shook to the roots of earth in Tartarus.
'Find I the slave of Life

'In mine own viceroy, Life's supreme lord?
Haste—thy first charge, thine execrable host—
Then long arrears pay up; career the storm,
And seize, and seize, and seize!

'Bring me the sailor chuckling in his ship.
The babe whose cradle knows no mother's knee,
The adulterer in the riot of his kiss,
And say, "Zeus reigns and Death."

Passing perforce over the pathetic tale of 'Corinna,' we come to 'The Fate of Calchas,' which is less to our taste. It is characteristic of Sir Edward Lytton that his execution is most vigorous in those poems which are inspired by an abstract idea. Thus in 'The Secret Way' we have civilization struggling in vain against barbarism, until Love, the type of Religion, comes to complete the work of Policy. Thus, also, in 'Death and Sisyphus,' the uses of mortality are brought home to us. It should be quite understood that these poems would remain dramatically effective, even were their inner meaning entirely missed. But it is not the less true that Sir Edward seems to find a stimulant in the task of conveying some spiritual truth, and that in such labour he most frequently rises from that level of eloquent narrative, of which he is so consummate a master, into the true passion and imagination

which our extracts have exemplified. In 'The Fate of Calchas,' in 'Cydippe; or the Apple,' which have either no inner suggestion, or one so faint that it eludes us—even in the picturesque and chivalrous tale of 'The Wife of Miletus,' we do not see the poet at his best. We have the graceful and effective treatment of a story, but hardly inspiration. On the contrary, when we light on a theme like that of 'The Oread's Son,' we find his power return with the opportunity of developing a spiritual law. Nothing in the volume is more charming than this parable of poetic genius, resting at first in its innocent love of Nature, is then compelled to learn the full secret of its power amidst the strife of the passions, and finally returns, enriched by experience, to Nature and the purity of childhood.

We lay down the book with a new impression of Sir E. B. Lytton's versatile genius. The skill with which his present narratives have been written,—narratives at once full, yet with scarcely an unnecessary detail,—can only be appreciated by the literary artist. Of his metrical experiment and the imaginative qualities of his work we have already spoken. We need only add, that it is informed by that ennobling morality which all the writer's poetry exhibits. It may be shrewdly doubted whether in a great majority of cases the real Tales of Miletus possessed either the beauty or purity of sentiment to be found in the lays which here assume to reflect them. But this is of small moment. Sir Bulwer Lytton's poems will be valued for what they are, and not for their possible likeness to lost originals.

A New Life of Jesus. By D. F. Strauss.
Authorized Translation.

[Continued from p. 47.]

ARGUMENT AGAINST ST. LUKE.

WITH the Third Gospel Strauss imagines he will have an easier task than with the First and Second. No Polycarp, no Papias, answers for the existence of a Gospel of St. Luke in the apostolic times. It is only when we come to the second century, and then nearly to its close, that Irenæus, a bishop of Lyons, mentions such a book. But, more important to Strauss than even this silence of the Church is the fact that Luke himself gives an account of how he came to write his Gospel; in which account sharp eyes can see enough for its condemnation. Luke admits that he was not an eye-witness from the first; that he saw nothing of what he relates. He tells us there were many other gospel narratives in existence before his own. He says, only, that he has traced out, accurately studied, all things from the very first. The Greek word *παρηκολούησεν* is rendered by Strauss "inquired into, followed up." This is hardly fair. The word is translated by Tyndal, "searched out diligently"; in the Geneva version it is rendered "searched out perfectly"; in the Authorized Version, "had a perfect understanding of." But Strauss's own rendering may be granted without very great loss to the argument.

These three points make the substance of what Luke has to say about himself: he was not an eye-witness, he was not the earliest writer, but he was in a position to know the truth of what he sets down.

In passing, it should be noted, as illustrating Strauss's method, that he either overlooks or undervalues some earlier testimony to St. Luke than that of the Lyons prelate. Justin quotes him. The Muratorian Fragment mentions him by name. If Credner's restoration of the Greek inscription is received, the external evidence for Luke mounts up to a very high period,—

almost to the same height as that of Mark. But let that pass.

Strauss dwells very much on the words of Luke's first four verses; considering them for this purpose authentic, though the style might otherwise have suggested to his mind an interpolation by another pen. Luke says (in the English version, here adopted by Strauss), "As many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, even as they delivered them unto us which from the beginning were eye-witnesses and ministers of the word." From these words, says Strauss, Luke "appears not to be aware of any gospel immediately composed by an Apostle." How does that appear? By the distinction, says Strauss, which he makes between the many who have undertaken to write and the witnesses who have seen. But Luke makes no distinction of this kind. He says the writers tell the facts, even as the witnesses saw them. He nowhere says that none of the ministers and witnesses have written gospels; only that many other persons, of lower rank in the Church, have done so; but always in conformity with what the witnesses have seen and taught. This is very far from drawing such a distinction between witnesses and compilers as would make the one class exclude the other.

Equally strange is the second inference drawn from Luke's words. A wicked old judge used to boast that if he could get hold of a man's private letters, he would ensure his conviction of any crime in the statute-book. Our critic has only got hold of a few of St. Luke's phrases about himself, and he undertakes to prove from them the very reverse of all that their author means them to convey. Luke tells us that he has accurately traced out all things from the first; "hence," says Strauss, "there is no appearance of our having here before us the companion of an Apostle." How does this fact of his having ascertained everything from the first exclude the idea of his being the companion of an Apostle? It would rather seem to include such an idea. If he has been able to trace out everything from the first—from the birth of John the Baptist—he must have been a hearer of those who saw and knew: of the apostles and disciples. To these two inferences Strauss adds an opinion that Luke could not have been a friend of Paul, as the Fathers declare, because his Gospel does not appear to have the same style and method as the known discourses of St. Paul. In other words, but still in Strauss's words, because St. Luke's Gospel, "a detailed history of the Life of Jesus," has a different literary form from one of St. Paul's Epistles, Luke could not have been either a pupil or a companion of Paul! All these points being established in this strange fashion, we have the final verdict given:—"Thus, then, the relation of the Third Gospel to Paul, as well as that of the Second to Peter, resolves itself into nothing."

Even now the climax is not reached. The relationship of Paul and Luke, recognized in every age of the Church, being resolved into nothing, we get a step further on our way. Luke, it is scarcely contested, wrote a second canonical work, called Acts of the Apostles. In this second work, Strauss finds that the relations of Paul and Luke are intimate; that the two men sometimes travel together; that Luke takes a deep interest in Paul's doings and sayings. Then, working back from this fresh discovery, he finds that even in the Third Gospel, when it comes to be critically weighed, the tendency of Luke towards Pauline sentiment is clear and strong. There is more than per-

sonal intimacy: there is identity of dogma, and sympathy of spirit. We are now in the highest heaven of Scientific Criticism. We have it proved: first, that there is no connexion whatever between Paul and Luke; next, that the connexion between Paul and Luke is personal, intimate, dogmatic. Nor is this a merely speculative absurdity, an oversight of logic, made and forgotten by Strauss himself: it is a part of his main argument. From time to time, as it suits his purpose, he takes either one or other of his groundless and incompatible theories for an established fact. In one place Luke is described, on the strength of one theory, as a man "who wrote somewhat late, a secondary author who worked up more ancient sources"; in another place, as a propagator of Paul's ideas; in a third place, by way of wedding these two theories, as a "later compiler who worked up into his narrative passages from the memoranda of a companion of Paul, whose name we do not know."

And this is the whole case against St. Luke!

ARGUMENT AGAINST ST. JOHN.

The Fourth Gospel being in some high aspects—that is to say, as regards the inner doctrine and moral spirit of the Christian system—the most important of the four Evangelical narratives, it is the object of a long and warm attack by Strauss. St. John is the corner-stone of the wall; in our idiom, the keystone of the arch. By him, in a measure, the Church must either stand or fall.

Strauss's objections to the Fourth Gospel, as the work of an Apostle, are of two kinds: external and internal. At the particulars adduced under each head, we may glance in turn.

First of the external arguments is the supposed silence of Papias as to the existence in his day of any Gospel bearing the name and pretending to be the work of John.

But, are we sure that Papias was silent as to the Fourth Gospel? The fact is not proved, nay, it is not even implied, in that text of Eusebius—on which Strauss relies. The writings of Papias are lost. Five or six scraps—little more than a hundred words in all—are what we now possess of his 'Interpretation.' How, from these fragments, can we pretend to infer his "silence" on any one topic? He wrote five books, of which about the same number of sentences are left. If the whole Pentateuch had perished, with the slight exception of the passages quoted by Matthew, would it be reasonable for a critic on Noah's ark, for example, to infer the silence of Moses as to how that floating edifice was built, from what is left *uncited* by Matthew? Any such inference would be absurd. Yet this is exactly Strauss's way of proceeding. He finds nothing about John's Gospel in the few fragments of Papias which have come down to us—and finding nothing, he assumes that Papias said nothing; and if Papias said nothing, he again assumes that it was because he had nothing to say.

But would the silence of Papias, if we were sure of it, prove that a Gospel of John did not exist in his day? The reverse seems probable on many grounds. If it were his object to testify—as is likely—to the authenticity of such works as had fallen under any kind of question in the Church, he would have had no occasion to name a gospel recently composed by an Apostle whom every one knew and held in the highest veneration. John had written his Gospel in Ephesus, for the especial benefit of the Asiatic Church. In that Church it would be everywhere received and used. To that Church it would require no voucher. John, who had

lived and died among the brethren at Ephesus, was a sufficient witness for himself. But there was other proof of its genuineness than its general reception in the Christian societies of Asia. Some of the companions of John had added to his narrative the famous words: "This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things: and we know that his testimony is true." Living in the very society for which John had written, why, it may be asked, should Papias have thought of stamping his seal upon a narrative the genuineness of which nobody in that society would presume to doubt? Such an act would have been needless and impertinent. Moreover, we are not left to inference only, though such an inference is conclusive. One strong fact, at least, supports this view. Papias did not say that John had written the First Epistle. Yet Papias knew that Epistle, and quoted some of its contents. This quotation proves that the writings of John were familiar to him, as we might expect in an Asiatic bishop, though he does not mention them. If, then, it should appear that, so far as we know, Papias was silent about the authorship of John's Epistle, though well acquainted with it, it must be allowed that he may have been familiar with John's Gospel, though he does not refer to it by name.

We arrive then, by process of rejection, at these clear results. The silence of Papias is not proved. If it could be proved, it might be explained on other grounds than the non-existence of the Fourth Gospel in his time.

The next point taken up by Strauss is the testimony appended to the Gospel: "We know that his testimony is true." Strauss admits that these words are very important; that, in fact, they would overcome all except "the most extreme historical scepticism," if the witnesses had only given their names, and we saw no reason to doubt their pretensions. But how, the reader will feel disposed to ask, would the insertion of two or three names (say, of Cleon and Timotheus, deacons of the church at Ephesus,—of whom we should know no more than of the excellent Theophilus, who is addressed by Luke) help us to receive their testimony?

In the story of *Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War*, we have a close parallel to this story of the Fourth Gospel. Everybody knows that *Cæsar* is the actual writer of the first Seven Books of the *Gallic War*; the fragment called the Eighth Book is by another pen. Some assign that fragment to Oppius, others to Hirtius; the writer is, in fact, unknown. Yet the testimony of this perfectly unknown person (*Qui me mediis interposuerim Cæsar's scriptis*) is received by all critics as evidence that *Cæsar* wrote the Seven Books of the *Gallic War*. The resemblance between this nameless witness and finisher of *Cæsar's* work and the nameless witnesses and finishers of John's work is striking. An historical parallel could hardly be more perfect. If the Roman evidence is good, the Greek evidence is also good. But Strauss cannot see his facts in this broad light. With him what is true for *Cæsar* is not true for John. He fancies differences which only exist in his own mind. The Latin writer addresses himself to one Balbus, whose identity is far from certain; and because a late and uncritical author like Suetonius attributed the fragment to Hirtius—a companion of *Cæsar*—Strauss finds the Roman evidence sufficient, and the fact to which the unknown author testifies historical. The contrast, he ventures to say, between the case of *Cæsar* and the case of John "makes it palpable that we have no proof at all in favour of John as the author of

the Gospel, in that which is supposed to be implied by the passage of chapter xxi. verse 24." Where is the contrast that is made to prove so much? The address to Balbus goes for no more than Luke's address to Theophilus, which no man has ever thought of quoting for a sign of genuineness. If Suetonius attributed the fragment to Hirtius, how does such a fact differ from the testimony which Eusebius gives to John?

The external evidence for the Fourth Gospel is in reality very strong. It is found in the Peshito version and in the Muratorian Fragment. It is met with in Justin Martyr, in Tatian, in Melito, in Polycrates. More than all, perhaps, it is seen in Irenæus, the friend of Polycarp, the disciple of John himself. Irenæus states, with an emphasis and distinctness not to be set aside by verbal criticism, that the Apostle John wrote the Fourth Gospel.

Strauss comes to the internal evidence last of all; and the details are such as need not detain us long. The main point is this: it is alleged that the Fourth Gospel relates facts and conveys doctrines unknown to Matthew, Mark, and Luke; whence it is inferred that the facts must have been fabricated, the doctrines invented, by some Gentile Christian of a later time. Is the allegation true? and if it be so, is the inference drawn from it sound?

That John's Gospel contains some facts not otherwise recorded is true. So do the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke: each Evangelist having matter of his own, apart from his brethren. What does this circumstance prove? Clearly, that each writer had his own sources of information as to sacred events—in a word, was in the position of an original and independent witness. But then, says Strauss, the original facts in John are most important; including a record of journeys to Jerusalem, earlier in date than the Galilean ministry. Strauss asserts that these journeys were unknown to the companions of Jesus, that no room can be found for them in the Sacred Story, and that, consequently, their presence in the Fourth Gospel is a note of suspicion. But every proposition in this argument is assumed. Where do we learn that these journeys were unknown to the Apostles? No Apostle has told us so; no early Father has hinted at such a thing. How, then, does Strauss know that the companions of Jesus were ignorant of events recorded by John? Is it inferred from anything the gospel-writers have left unsaid? Only one companion of Jesus, other than John himself, wrote a gospel; and Matthew was a collector of Sayings, rather than a chronicler of events. Neither is it certain that Matthew must have known of these early visits to Judea. All these early wanderings of our Lord took place before Matthew was called into grace. His silence, therefore, cannot be taken to express any such idea as the ignorance of Christ's companions, that such journeys were ever made.

The omission of such details by Mark and Luke would excite no surprise; certainly would not warrant us in rejecting the details themselves, together with the document in which they occur. We know for certain that many things happened which are not reported. Luke (iv. 23) makes Jesus refer to what he had already done in Capernaum, though any visit by Christ to Capernaum has not yet been mentioned by the Evangelist. John says it would require volumes to relate everything that had taken place. How, then, can we argue from an omission as if it were a recorded fact?

From what is known of the history of John the Apostle, it is clear that he must have had earlier, ampler, knowledge of sacred events than any other Evangelist. He was with Jesus

from the first; in His lodging by the Jordan, at the feast of Cana, and in His early visits to Jerusalem; as well as in His last moments on earth, and in His ecstatic state after the Resurrection. He was always closest to His Divine Master, "the disciple whom Jesus loved." Such a man would be likely to know more, to tell more, than one who was called into grace later, and who never took rank among the foremost apostles. If John's Gospel had not contained a good deal of original matter, the fact would have been very fairly treated by critics as a note of suspicion; a note which is not to be found in his Gospel as it now stands.

Another argument used by Strauss against John is the occurrence in his pages of alleged mistakes which a Jew could not have made. This is legitimate ground to hold, and if Strauss were right, the objection would have a singular force. Strauss urges five errors of fact against the author of our Fourth Gospel, and presses for an admission that a man who made these five mistakes of fact could not "have been acquainted with the country and its inhabitants." The Fourth Gospel, he says, mentions a Bethany on the Jordan, of which no other trace is found; it gives a fabulous account of Bethesda, and a false explanation of the name of Siloam; it speaks of the brook of Cedars instead of the brook Kidron; and talks of the "high-priest for that year" as though the high priests, like the Roman Consuls, were changed once a year. Now, are these blunders? We do not say, Are they such blunders as a Hebrew could not have made in writing, but are they blunders in any sense? We undertake to say they are not.

What is Bethany? House of the Poor. A shed in which the traveller slept; a lodging by the Jordan ford; any place, however slight and temporary, in which the poor might find rest and shelter, would be a Bethany. There were probably more Bethanys than we hear of. One, the village of Lazarus, nestled on the eastern slope of Olivet. Another lay on the Jordan bank, not far from Jericho. There may have been others. The two known to us from John's Gospel were poor places; and that in the low country was probably no more than a collection of wooden sheds. Such a village might be here to-day, gone to-morrow; being either abandoned by the ferrymen, or scorched up by the Roman troops. When Origen went into the Jordan valley to seek it, he found the spot called Bethabara, House of Passage, (as we should say, a Ford,) and he altered the reading in John's Gospel, so as to correspond with the change of name. We hold that both these names were right, and that they referred to the identical place where the Adouan and Salhaan tribes still cross the Jordan. As John mentions the Bethany near Jerusalem, nothing in his text suggests that he could have confused one place with another. On the contrary, the name and the situation of the Jordan Bethany indicate one of those temporary places which a time of trouble would easily sweep away. In Palestine, when a place changed its character it also changed its name; Bethany, House of the Poor, would become Bethabara, House of Passage; just as Ephrath, Place of Fruit, became Bethlehem, Place of Bread. We have, consequently, no reason to suppose that John was wrong in placing one of his Bethanys on the Jordan.

By a "fabulous account of Bethesda," Strauss only means that John describes the healing virtues of the Pool; virtues which Strauss thinks proper to brand as fabulous. But, how does the ascription of healing virtues prove that the account could not have been written by a Jew? Answer me that, Hal! Is it pretended that the Hebrews did not believe in the medi-

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cinal properties of particular springs and fountains! Their whole history proves the reverse. Again, by a "false explanation of the name of Siloam," he means that John has not cleared up the etymology of a disputed word. The very Talmudists differ as to the root and meaning of *Sheloah*, which in the Greek form is written *Siloam*. If Strauss considers that John gives "Sent," as a literal rendering of *Siloam*, he has a right to say that this rendering does not please him; but he has no authority to declare it false. And, again, in calling the brook *Kidron*, "brook of the Cedars," John was only following the natural genius of the Greek language. The real derivation of the word *Kidron* is uncertain. *Cedron* is one of the forms into which it was translated in the Septuagint. How can we, who confess our inability to explain *Kidron*, be sure that John made a mistake in writing it *Cedron* in Greek? And if it were an error on his part, how would such an error prove that the writer of John's Gospel was not acquainted with Palestine?

But Strauss lays the main stress of his argument on the expression used by John in speaking of Caiaphas, "being high-priest that year." From this expression he infers that the writer was a man who imagined that the Jews changed their high-priests every year: "a native of Palestine must have known better." But does the passage imply as much? We think not, and on this good ground:—John is speaking of a particular time, of a special year—the year of redemption—known to him and to his Christian readers as The Acceptable Year of the Lord. He says Caiaphas was high-priest in *that year*. Surely this is a perfectly correct, a wholly intelligible, way of speaking, one that in no-wise suggests that the writer thought the high-priesthood an annual office. When Wellington, in speaking of 1815, the year of Waterloo, says that Castlereagh was Foreign Secretary that year, he assuredly does not imply that Foreign Secretaries were elected every year.

That the Fourth Gospel contains a body of spiritual doctrine, richer and higher than is found elsewhere, is true, whatever inference may be drawn from the circumstance. Strauss says, the presence of *Logos* doctrine in this Gospel proves it to be of Alexandrine origin, and of a date long subsequent to the Apostle's death. But the proof of this assertion fails. *Logos* was a word in use among John's contemporaries. Luke has it. Philo has it. Why not he? Paul's doctrine and John's doctrine are in all essential points the same; even Strauss admits this similarity in the main. How, then, can it be urged that our Fourth Gospel must be of a later date than Paul?

Last point of all, Strauss is driven by the facts of his case—though, as usual, he does not see his position—either to accept the Fourth Gospel as the work of a companion of Christ, or to charge the author of it with conscious and deliberate fraud. And, in truth, he has no choice between the two; for if any fact in literary criticism can be considered as proved by internal evidence, it is that the Fourth Gospel was written by an eye-witness of the events which it describes. "We beheld his glory." "He that saw it bare record." "This is the disciple which testifieth of these things." If the Fourth Gospel had been forged after John's death, hundreds of keen-witted Greeks must have known the fact. How, then, account for its reception as a sacred book by the Church at Ephesus, where the Apostle had lived and died?

In short, to believe in these Strauss theories requires a far larger share of historical credulity than to accept the Church traditions as they stand.

NEW NOVELS.

Common Sense: a Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. 3 vols. (Newby.)

WE have read this novel with pleasure. It is a healthy, sensible and interesting story. The title is sober, and scarcely indicates the high order of qualities which are illustrated in the narrative. But *Common Sense* is a wide domain, touching genius upon one side, high principle upon the other; it is an eminently practical virtue, and has the peculiar property of enabling its possessor to follow out his resolutions. The readers of the novel before us will see for themselves how interesting this matter-of-fact virtue can be made. The father of the hero, Mr. Lorimer, is a country gentleman, of good family and moderate fortune, who is restless, ambitious, and desirous of becoming a man of great fortune and a county magnate. His weak, fussy, tyrannical character is very well sketched. He has a meek little wife, who has much good sense; but her timid, docile nature makes her yield implicitly to her husband, who has, in fact, completely cowed her by his overbearing manner. They have one child—a fine, manly boy—whom they are on the point of sending to Eton. Mr. Lorimer has resigned himself blindly to the direction of a clever lawyer, who rules him by the fascination of his manners, and the wonderful prospects of riches which he opens to his view. Under his auspices Mr. Lorimer has believed himself to be growing immensely rich; but poor Mrs. Lorimer is tremblingly alive to the great want of ready money which prevails in the household, although the expenses and show of their mode of living have greatly increased. At length Mr. Lorimer, under the direction of his legal adviser, becomes the purchaser of a beautiful estate which is put up for sale, and for which he apparently pays the purchase-money. Before they can enter into possession, and whilst troops of workmen are engaged in the decoration of the house, the lawyer has to fly the country, carrying with him all the money he can realize, and leaving all who have trusted him—Mr. Lorimer amongst the number—utterly ruined. To pay for Heirlands—the new purchase—Mr. Lorimer has sold his own patrimonial estate, and, without knowing what he was about, signed a heavy mortgage on his new property. This is an old story, but it is told in a fresh, unhackneyed manner. Martin Lorimer, the son—whose character has been carefully indicated and illustrated in the previous portion of the story—develops the heroism of common sense. The father and mother are both crushed by their misfortune, unable to meet the emergency, or to act in any way. Martin, the boy, acts with an honest, clear-sighted boy's wisdom; he does nothing that is superhuman, but he day by day acts up to the light that is in him, developing his strong energy and unflinching will, growing in wisdom and in moral stature, and by the simple faculty of hard work and steady perseverance he works through all difficulties, and restores the fortunes of the family. The mode in which he does it is very interesting, and the reader's sympathy is thoroughly engaged. There are no strokes of fortune, nor mysterious secrets, to change the face of affairs: the only talisman by which Martin Lorimer descends to the ranks, and from being a workman in an iron-foundry, at a few shillings a week, rises to become a master and a man of wealth and influence, is energy and good sense, guided by religious principle. There is a touch of romance in the charming wife he wins, but the interest is concentrated on Martin and his father; the change which misfortune works in

the poor man is very pleasant to follow, and the setting free of his good qualities from their original alloy is very cleverly done. We congratulate Mrs. Newby that she has forsaken the sensational school of writing, in which her first novel was written, and has made use of her talents to give a story which may be read with profit as well as with pleasure. We would, however, recommend her to acquire a positive and definite knowledge of the conditions of life in which she places her characters. The foundry and the foundry life would have been more effective if Mrs. Newby herself had gone through a foundry, and learned from her own observation and inquiry what it was like and what the mode of work really is: she seems to have a hazy notion that a foundry is a large blacksmith's shop; and of the nature of the workmen she is entirely ignorant. She should study to attain vigour and precision of touch in her delineations of real life.

Miss Biddy Frohisher: a Salt-water Story. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' (Low & Co.)

WE learn, at the end of this story, that it is founded on fact, and the whole course of it is sufficiently like real life to lend a colour to the statement. Unfortunately, it is too much like real life as seen by an outsider. The story runs pleasantly, but is a little shallow. Events happen without our expecting them, and pass over without our making much account of them. However, if not worked out as it might be, the idea is a good one. The time is well chosen, the characters natural and harmonious. Miss Biddy Frohisher is the daughter of a merchant captain, who died deeply in debt, and she feels herself bound, in honour to her father's memory, to pay off his debts. For this purpose she constitutes herself skipper, and makes trips to and from foreign ports. She lives in the times of smuggling, and though her own hands are clean, her crew get her into difficulties. But she fights her way through all, and we leave her with all her father's debts paid, his house bought back from his creditor and the enemy of the family, and Miss Biddy's two younger sisters well married. We are disappointed in the character of Charles Bertie, who is at first the lover of Bell Frohisher, and agreeably disappointed in the character of Capt. Bertie, who succeeds Charles in her affections. Bell is a pretty, sunny girl, and Master Percy is decidedly founded on fact. Altogether, we can recommend 'Miss Biddy Frohisher' for reading, though it does not stand the test of severe criticism.

Faith Unwin's Ordeal. By Georgiana Craik. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE is less of mannerism in this novel than in Miss Craik's former works; but she is far too fond of epithets, making them do duty for thought, feeling, action—in short, making them save the trouble of work. Miss Craik knows little of life, and less of human nature, but she has a certain faculty for imagining things and people, and of describing them, which more knowledge and more insight would convert into power; as it is, her story is very unreal, and her people, with their characters stuck all over with epithets, are not in the least interesting, for they bear too little resemblance to human nature to enlist the sympathy of the reader. The author herself seems to despise them, which is not the way to interest the reader. The opening is by far the best portion of the novel; it describes a voyage; the characters are introduced, and the story is set before the reader. Faith Unwin is the daughter of an unsuccessful settler in Australia, who is coming back to England poorer than he went

out; he is a weak, disagreeable old man, and he is rather well described. Walter Erskine is another passenger: a bright, elegant, affectionate young man, who has been out for the sake of the voyage, and is now returning. He falls in love with Faith, to whom the epithet "quiet" is applied on all occasions: she has a "quiet," patient brow; grave, thoughtful eyes, "quiet loveliness." She speaks "quietly," she moves "quietly," she is "quiet" until the reader is out of patience; for that she is an extremely cold, proud, disagreeable young woman, is the only definite impression she produces throughout the story. Walter Erskine, who loves her, is represented as pitifully weak, and Faith regards him with a contempt for which the author evidently intends her to be admired. The ship in which they are sailing takes fire, and some of the passengers escape in the boats. Faith Unwin, her father, and Walter Erskine, are all together in the same boat. Walter behaves with a delicacy and kindness which might have touched the heart of any woman, and the community of their danger would have had some influence on a more genial and less barren nature than Faith's. The old father dies, and the surviving passengers are at length rescued by a passing brig, and taken to the Cape of Good Hope: this portion of the book is well written and detailed. Being left friendless and alone in a foreign country, Faith consents to marry Walter Erskine, and they are married accordingly, whilst at the Cape; and then they set out on their voyage home. Faith's heart continues cold and contemptuous towards her husband, who proves to be a man of large fortune and landed property.

Walter Erskine, poor fellow, has been always under the government of his mother, who idolizes him, and is jealous of him, and of her own power; she is a domineering old lady, of whom he stands in habitual awe. She is displeased at his marriage, and she takes a very natural dislike to Faith. Walter Erskine, wishing to keep well with mother and wife, allows his mother to retain her place as head of the house. Faith makes herself very disagreeable, silent, and uncomfortable; never speaking, or showing any attractive or lovable quality. She hates the mother, and there is silent enmity between them, though the mother, being the cleverer woman, has the best of it. All this is told in so vague and unreal a manner, so entirely without any knowledge of human nature, that the reader grows weary. At length a cousin of the husband's pays them a visit, and, under his attentions, Faith brightens up, and finds her husband less of a bore. But the old lady discerns mischief,—at any rate, she makes mischief; she makes poor Walter a miserable man by telling him that his cousin and Faith love each other. Faith, who is destitute of common sense as well as of right feeling, behaves like a fool, and there is great misery. The cousin has never said a word of love to her, and till it is put into her head, Faith has had no sense of disloyalty to her husband. But everything comes to grief and confusion. The cousin goes away, and gets drowned; the husband goes away, and Faith is left alone with her mother-in-law, and there is much silent hatred between them. Faith laments the death of the man she loved until she is tired, and then she writes to her husband to come back, and says if he will send away his mother she will live with him, and try to love him. He joyfully accepts the proposal. The old lady, who has usurped a wrong position, has to abdicate; she goes away, and Faith reigns in her stead. Though she never forgets the cousin, she manages to feel a pitying tenderness for

her husband, but always considers that the best part of herself is buried with the past and dead. A more uncomfortable novel it would be hard to find. Miss Craik has talent, but she is, as we began by saying, destitute of knowledge of life and of human nature, and so makes all her facts and her characters out of her own head.

The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom; with which is incorporated a Glossary of Botanical Terms. Edited by J. Lindley, Ph.D., and Thomas Moore. Assisted by numerous Contributors. Illustrated by Woodcuts and Steel Engravings. In Two Parts (Longmans & Co.)

THANKS to the indefatigable labours of our veteran botanist, Mr. Hewitt C. Watson, it is now an easy task to give a scientific man a clear notion of the nature and extent of the Flora of our British Islands, by explaining to him that the whole territory is divisible into six zones of altitude, and into certain botanical provinces, the boundaries of which are founded upon physical and not political differences; and that the vegetation comprised in these divisions is composed of so-called Germanic, Scandinavian, Iberian, Boreal and North-American types. This explanation, however, would convey but a vague notion of what the vegetation of the British Islands really looks like to one who has not had an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the nature of the different zones, or the character of the types. To conjure up to his mind any idea of what the British Flora really appears like, we should have to speak of waving corn-fields, smiling meadows, shady lanes, mossy tombstones, yew-girt churches, gloomy pine-woods, and masses of purple heather and golden furze,—objects which at once recall scenes and aspects of Nature familiarized by the pen of the poet and the brush of the painter. It is the physiognomy rather than the component elements of our Flora that could fairly be expected to be appreciated by the non-scientific reader, and for that reason the editors of this volume have chosen, as an introduction, a series of landscapes illustrative of the most characteristic features of the vegetation of our globe. These views, executed with admirable skill by Mr. Adlard, are not mere fancy sketches, as so many illustrations in popular books are, but faithful copies of the various scenes they profess to represent,—at least, with the exception of two or three, we can vouch for their truthfulness from personal knowledge; and men who have travelled much will be delighted by the familiar look of these beautiful engravings. With the help of Mr. Adlard's suggestive illustrations, and Dr. Seemann's running commentary to them, as given in the Introduction, we are able to perform an imaginary voyage round the world, and thus familiarize ourselves with the vegetation of our globe.

We must start from Ireland, where we linger to behold Holy Cross Abbey covered with ivy. This has been chosen to illustrate the most characteristic feature of our British Flora, for, though not peculiar to our islands, the ivy nowhere thrives with such luxuriance as with us; where, favoured by a humid climate, it covers rocks and walls, and imparts a picturesque appearance to many a ruined castle or Gothic abbey. By turning over a leaf, we find ourselves in the Arctic region, where upon the top of the famous ice-cliffs in Kotzebue Sound, we have a striking illustration of the manner in which Polar plants grow. Three distinct layers compose these cliffs. The lower, as far as can be seen above ground, is ice—pure ice—and from

twenty to fifty feet thick. The central is clay, varying in thickness from two to twenty feet, and being intermingled with the remains of fossil elephants, horses, deer and musk oxen. The clay is covered with peat, the third layer, bearing the vegetation to which it owes its existence, and always frozen, even in the height of summer, a few feet below the surface. Such facts go far to prove that terrestrial heat exercises but a limited and indirect influence upon vegetable life, and that to the solar rays we are mainly indebted for the existence of those forms which clothe with verdure and gay colours the surface of our planet. Leaving the treeless steppes of the Arctic region, we may call at Kamtschatka to take a look at the luxuriant herbage of that peninsula. Our common stinging-nettle is here so much at home that it grows over our heads, and the umbelliferous plants which with us are classed amongst the low herbage, have assumed most gigantic dimensions. Imagine celery or carrots attaining the size of trees, and you have a fair notion of what such a landscape of these Umbellifers looks like. The strangeness of the scene is increased by the forests of birch-trees at the back, which somewhat remind us of home, and the little geographical fact, too easily forgotten, that the capital of Kamtschatka and London are situated in the same latitude. We are, in fact, in the temperate zone, and in pushing on towards the tropics, we must visit the Canary Islands. The vegetation of that group is singularly characteristic of its geographical position, being neither strictly tropical nor typical of the temperate zone, but rather a blending of the forms peculiar to either. A happy illustration of this has been given by Webb, in his 'View of the Caldera of Tenerife.' Surrounded by steep rocks, 4,000 feet high, that glen enjoys, like a garden conservatory, a temperature always uniform, allowing plants from all heights to flourish in company with each other, the Canarian cedar from the most elevated mountain-ridge and the *Kleinia neriifolia* from the hot coast region. Here may also be witnessed the strange phenomenon of date-palms and pine-trees growing in the same spot; realizing, as it were, the poet's conception of the longing of the two trees for each other.

On first entering the tropics we are almost bewildered by the luxuriance of the vegetation, and the endless diversity of strange forms. Few spots on the globe are in this respect more favoured than Java. It is literally teeming with botanical treasures. Ferns and orchids, palms and oaks, bananas and nutmegs, vines and convolvuli, and an endless host of plants, of which the names have not penetrated beyond scientific circles, cover its surface. Amongst them is the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, with flowers often three feet across, but alas! without leaves or stems. How singular that Nature should have so equally divided her gifts, by according to the old world the plant which bears the largest flowers (*Rafflesia*), and to the new that which bears the largest undivided leaves (*Victoria regia*)! Here we have also the largest of all known grasses, the bamboo, which grows at so rapid a rate that an attentive observer can see the process as plainly as the movement of the minute-hand of a watch. Here also is the home of the *Upas*; but a glance at Mr. Adlard's plate, showing the tree surrounded by coffee-plantations, and other indications of human industry, at once disproves many of the exaggerated accounts propagated by early travellers. There is no sign of the extreme sterility of the ground in the vicinity of this poison-tree. Nor can it, with such surroundings, be true that if the tree be pierced, people standing to windward would quickly be suffocated by its

noxious effluvia; or that birds, which fly over a recently-wounded tree, would meet the same fate. These and similar fables, J. J. Bennett and others have explained, by transferring the odium to the marshy and unwholesome exhalations of districts to which State criminals—especially those of the highest caste—were sometimes banished, and where they speedily died of malaria, and not, as the vulgar believed, from the effects of the Upas. The poisonous nature of the tree is, however, sufficiently deadly to make great precaution necessary, and its juice causes cutaneous eruptions of an alarming nature. If Java offers a good specimen of a vegetation peculiar to a moist tropical climate of the eastern hemisphere: northern Mexico, on the contrary, presents an excellent illustration of the vegetation peculiar to a dry tropical climate of the western. Instead of dense virgin forest and a superabundance of luxuriant foliage, we have the Cactus tribe taking the lead. Most Cactuses are without leaves and densely covered with spines. The illustration introduces us to the banks of the Colorado, amongst groves of the largest form of them,—the *Cereus giganteus*. This monster rises like a huge candelabrum amongst the rocks and ravines of that barren wilderness. Specimens exist which, though nearly sixty feet high, are still in vigorous health, and sending forth young side branches; a few Mimosas, Agaves and other Mexican types help to increase the reality of the picture. We next find ourselves amongst the grand scenery of the Peruvian Andes, whence we receive the fever bark, that invaluable medicine, which helps us to face the pestilential shores of Africa and the malaria-breathing swamps of India. Hastening on to Australia we behold there the oldest vegetation of the globe, in other words, plants which existed during the Eocene period in Europe, but since replaced there by the trees, shrubs and herbs we now behold. Australia may, therefore, be called a faithful picture of what the aspect of Europe was ages ago, and on paying a visit to that continent we are, as it were, transporting ourselves back to the scenes of ante-historical periods. The effect is singular. The Australian vegetation kindles in us feelings of curiosity, but no sympathy. We delight in bright green foliage, sweet-smelling flowers, and fruits with some kind of taste in them. But we have there none of all these. The leaves are of a dull, often brownish, green, and without any lustre; the flowers have no odour, and the fruits, without any exception, are tasteless and insipid. A large question is involved in all this. Even if we assume the correctness of M. Desnoyer's observations, man's existence upon earth has as yet not been traced further back than the Pleiocene formation. But it would be premature to say, because no evidence has as yet been adduced, that man may not have existed in the Eocene, especially as we find a race of man, the lowest we know of, co-existing with that remnant of the Eocene Flora which still survives on the continent and islands of Australia.

But we must pause, and, in conclusion, beg to recommend this companion volume to Maunder's Treasuries as a useful book of reference on popular matter relating to the vegetable kingdom. It gives a familiar and concise account of every genus of plants, with special reference to those species on which information is likely to be sought by the general public. A glossary and sketches of the physiognomy and geographical botany are also embodied. The plan of the work was sketched out by the late Dr. Lindley, who, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Moore, became the editor; but he was not able to exercise his functions

further than the letter C. The task of seeing the work through the press thus devolved upon Mr. Moore, who has acquitted himself most creditably, and was supported by a staff of able botanical writers, foremost amongst whom were Prof. Balfour, Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Mr. W. Carruthers, of the British Museum, Mr. Benj. Clarke, Dr. Masters, Dr. David Moore, and the late Mr. Alexander Smith.

History of the American War. By Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards. Vol. II. *Second Year of the War (1862-3).* (Bentley.)

IF Colonel Fletcher is not a brilliant historian, at all events he is a painstaking, an impartial one; and we hail with satisfaction this second instalment of his narrative of the American war. The close of his first volume left McClellan at the head of a brave, numerous, and exuberantly provided army, advancing with slow and cautious, but what seemed certain progress, towards Richmond. The second volume shows how the *gros bataillons* being wielded by one who was a safe, but not a great, commander, in vain hurled their strength against the equally valiant and more ably-directed troops of the Confederacy, and after strewing the pestilential swamps of the Chickahominy with the bodies of thousands of their comrades, were obliged, baffled, though not dishonoured, to transfer their energies to other fields scarcely more fruitful of success than those they abandoned.

The nervousness of the Federal Government regarding the safety of Washington, was one of the chief causes which led to McClellan's failure, and a striking example is here afforded, both of the effect of political considerations on military movements, and the influence of the geographical situation of a capital. There was, indeed, some reason for the anxiety of Lincoln and his cabinet; for, after a brilliant series of operations, Jackson had captured Winchester, and driven Banks across the Potomac. Alarmed lest the Confederate leader should make a dash at Washington itself, not only did Mr. Lincoln withhold the promised reinforcements for McClellan, amounting to about 35,000 men, but sent him the following characteristic telegram:—"The enemy is moving north in sufficient force to drive General Banks before him; precisely in what force we cannot tell. He is also threatening Leesburg and Gearey, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, from both north and south; in precisely what force we cannot tell. I think the movement is a general and concerted one, such as could not be if he was acting upon the purpose of a very desperate defence of Richmond. I think the time is near when you must either attack Richmond or give up the job, and come back to the defence of Washington. Let me hear from you instantly." McClellan, as is well known, attempted the more creditable alternative, and, failing, made what he called a strategic movement, but which was unmistakably a movement in retreat. Every sort of attempt has been made to justify and explain this manoeuvre; but the plain fact remains, that the change of base from the Pamunkey to the James River was not made till Jackson threatened to overwhelm his right and cut off his communications. It is also to be remarked, that not only was the line of supply changed, but the whole army removed to an increased distance from the objective of the campaign, i.e. Richmond. That the delicate operation was skillfully carried out, must, we think, be allowed by every impartial person, especially when the nature and composition of the Federal army are considered. There was no lack of courage among the Northern troops, and McClellan's endeavours had introduced a

very fair amount of discipline among them; but there was a deficiency of experienced staff officers, and the mass, both of officers and men, were wanting in the true military spirit. Regiments of volunteers, enlisted only for a few months, and composed of men who looked on the war as a mere accidental job, could not be expected to have much *esprit de corps*; and what may be termed *esprit de localité* was frequently unable to compensate for the absence of the military quality, the men composing the different regiments being often of different countries and little known to each other.

How McClellan reached Malvern, on the James River; how Pope was placed in command of the army round Washington; how that officer was out-manœuvred, and driven into the lines thrown up for the defence of the capital; and how, in the nation's agony, he was superseded by McClellan, who with his army had been brought back from the Peninsula, is well known; and the manner in which Col. Fletcher has narrated these events demands no particular notice here. Indeed, the history of the whole of the second year of the war has been so often told, and so little has been done by Col. Fletcher, save in the way of arrangement, that we shall merely glance at a few of the salient features and incidents of the struggle. Perhaps the greatest change in the application of the principles of strategy, among all the various alterations introduced during the American war, has been caused by the extensive use of railroads. In former times, if one belligerent, A, had the two wings of his army within 20 miles of each other, while the two columns of his opponent, B, were 30 miles distant from each other, A was said to be acting on interior lines with regard to B, because he could unite the mass of his forces, and bring them to bear on one portion only of his opponent. Now the case might and would be frequently reversed. A might have the fragments of his army closer to each other—as far as the map goes—than B; yet B might, by means of a railroad, be able to concentrate his army in less time than his opponent. In the book before us, an exemplification of the great facility for concentrating rapidly, at any one point, on a long line of frontier by means of railways, is given in the position of the Confederates at the opening of the Tennessee campaign in 1862. Among the Confederate generals who distinguished themselves in this campaign, was Lieut.-Gen. Cleburne, the son of a doctor at Balincolig, and formerly a corporal in our own 41st regiment, from which corps he had bought his discharge. He looked back with gratitude on the lessons he had learnt in the British service, and to them chiefly ascribed his subsequent good fortune. Neither had he forgotten pipe-clay. "He pointed with a laugh to his general's white facings, which he said his 41st experiences enabled him to keep cleaner than any other Confederate general." The western campaign was preluded by the raids of those dashing irregular cavalry officers, Morgan and Forrest. In reading the exciting accounts of their adventures, we frequently hear of prisoners being paroled. Col. Fletcher says—

"A peculiar feature of the American war is the extent to which the system of granting paroles is carried. Owing often to the want of means of transport and power of guarding prisoners, there would be no means of conveying them to secure places, therefore they would be paroled and allowed to return to their own country, awaiting a regular exchange before serving again. Much suffering must have been spared to prisoners by this arrangement; and as neither side has made much complaint that paroles have been broken, we may infer that they were usually kept."

What a contrast this is to the conduct of

Napoleon in the great war! Had he adopted the same plan as the Americans, how many groans from Verdun, how many sighs from the English prison-hulks would have been spared!—and yet the war could have been carried on just as effectively as it actually was. It certainly will ever redound to the credit, both of North and South, that, with a few distressing exceptions, such as those caused by men like Quantrell, McNeil, and Butler, comparatively few of the horrors attendant on civil wars have occurred. Lee and McClellan will ever be remembered for their noble efforts to carry on hostilities with as little misery to non-combatants as possible, and with due courtesy towards even belligerents.

All observant military men must have been struck by the small part played by the cavalry on both sides during the whole war. It was not that the country was unsuited for the action of that arm; for though such might be the case with a portion of the theatre of war, yet large districts were admirably adapted for it. The battle-fields of the Peninsula were seldom suited for cavalry; yet we had the glorious charge of Cotton and his horsemen at Salamanca. That cavalry have done little in the recent struggle, cannot be because the Americans are bad horsemen; for though this is true with regard to the North, the direct contrary is the case with the South. Besides, France has shown us that an efficient cavalry may be created even in a nation of naturally bad riders. But in truth there was a strong force of cavalry in both the Federal and Confederate armies, led by men of great dash and talent; and this strong force was much employed. What is remarkable is the mode in which it was employed. There seems to have been a total misconception as to the proper use of that arm, and the men composing it acted more like the original dragoon, or mounted infantry man, than cavalry. A charge home, sabre in hand, of large bodies of horsemen, seems to have been a matter of rare occurrence, either against cavalry or infantry, and very frequently the horsemen had no sabres to wield. Their horses seem only to have been used for the purpose of carrying the riders rapidly from place to place; and the latter seem as frequently as not to have dismounted when they wanted to fight. The fact is, an efficient cavalry is the last finishing polish given to an army by a good military organizer.

Another very striking characteristic of the war was the habit of fortifying every position, even if only occupied for a few hours. In both armies, but especially in that of the North, were to be found thousands of skillful axe-men, and their labour was continually brought into play with the greatest success. At Gettysburg the abatis and breastworks thrown up by the Federals during the few hours' pause before the principal attack, contributed much to the repulse of the Confederates. In Grant's advance from Shiloh to Corinth, the axe and spade were still more extensively used:—

"Gen. Sherman, in an address to his division of the 31st May, dated Corinth, congratulates it on its industry in strongly entrenching seven distinct camps since the march from the camp at Shiloh. The distance between Shiloh and Corinth is about twenty-five miles. A correspondent, writing from Gen. Pope's army, notices the same peculiar features of the march. He writes: 'One curious feature of the advance now is, that of throwing works of defence up along the whole line. The fortifications completed to-day cannot be less than twelve miles in length, extending from the extreme right to the extreme left wing. They are strongly made with logs and earth, lined by rifle pits, and distant from Corinth six miles. Every movement

is characterised by extreme caution. To-morrow the lines advance four miles, when another parallel will be constructed. In case any reverse should happen, these defences would be invaluable.'"

Among the different commanders who have sprung up during the war, Sherman certainly stands in the first rank. Not only, however, was it long before he attained this position, but at one time he was looked on as positively below the average:—

"The following is an extract from the *Missouri Republican*, of January 12, which, read by the light of subsequent events, is curious as showing how little Gen. Sherman was appreciated at that time, except by those who knew him well. 'There was one change for the better, however; the troops, although somewhat dispirited, were no longer under a leader whom they wholly distrusted. An alteration was needed, and Gen. Sherman was not superseded a moment too soon.' Gen. Sherman was no favourite with the press, owing to the strict discipline he enforced among the newspaper correspondents."

In concluding our notice of Colonel Fletcher's book, we will give him one hint. Let him by all means for the future eschew both politics and political economy. It is no discredit to him to say that he possesses no special aptitude for the discussion of such topics, still less is he capable of tracing the connexion, often a subtle one, by which they have influenced hostilities. We would also advise him to limit his literary ambition to the compilation of *mémoires pour servir*. Viewed as such, his book possesses great value; whereas any attempt at a higher flight results in nothing better than a feeble and briefly-sustained flutter above the ordinary prosaic level. For the publishers we have also a word of counsel, which is, that in any future volumes they will much increase the value of the book by giving plans of the principal battles. At present the descriptions of the latter are almost profitless to the military reader, and quite unintelligible to the civilian.

Letters on England—[*Lettres sur l'Angleterre*, &c., par Louis Blanc] (Paris, Librairie Internationale; London, Jeffs.)

In judging of pictures of our friends, even when drawn by artistic hands, we cannot help remembering the portrait-painter who said, "I will knock any fellow down who would utter a word against my work. You, sir, be good enough to give me your candid opinion!" There are writers who are marvelously like this portrait-painter; and people judged by such writers who are quite as impatient of unfavourable judgment. Taken as a whole, the English bear examining, probing, and caricaturing better than the French. When a Newcastle editor, some years ago, indulged freely in speaking of our good friends over the Channel, the angry M. de Mirecourt, son, we believe, of the French Consul, went and clapped a pistol to his head. It was an outrage, but people said there was nothing in it;—some referred to the pistol, others to the head. Again, there are no people who more heartily enjoy the distorted reflexions of themselves in French stage mirrors than the English. It was not only Brunet and Potier that drew crowds of our countrymen and women, for years, to see '*Les Anglaises pour rire*,' but the irresistible caricature of the English in that "screaming" *vaudeville*. It was played here constantly during the days of Cloup and Pélissier, and no one raised louder laughter in it than their successor, Laporte. The same spirit still exists; our compatriots in Paris have as much laughter at Milor Elfort, as they have sympathy with Angele; and at the little theatre in the Passage Choiseul, Berthelier does

not compel his audience to more unrestrained hilarity in his *Ramasse-ta-tête*, in '*Croqueret*,' than he does the English part of the audience when, in the '*Refrains des Bouffes*,' he portrays John Bull, and enables us, as well as we can for the tears born of laughter, "to see ourselves as others see us."

As long as there be good temper and a reflexion of truth in the satire directed against them, there is no nation who relishes it more unreservedly than the English; but when a French prefect, on a week's holiday, finds welcome for most of the time in an English home, and on his return pronounces oracular nonsense in a hot-pressed octavo; when two vivacious romancers see "*Lords Maire*" selling their wives in Smithfield; when strabismical statisticians number the peereesses who find daily solace in gin-palaces; when small *feuilletonists*, whose unasked gallantry has been paid with a "box o' the ear" from the hands of a Lucetia of all work, libel "*les jeunes Miss*," by way of revenge; or when the Assolants dream unseemly dreams, and record them as waking realities, then we are as calm but as decisive in our judgment as Mr. Fletcher, the English chaplain in Assyria. He had been listening to a description of England from the chief priest of the papal Syrians, who had been here for a month, and who painted everything as if he had stood on his head the whole time, and had even then opened neither his eyes, nor his ears, nor his understanding. At the close of the strong effort of his imagination, the priest turned to the English chaplain, and asked gravely, "Ma ha saheck?" *Is it not true?* Mr. Fletcher moved the chibouque from his lips, and as gravely replied, "It is all a — great falsehood."

Among the foreigners who have pleasantly recorded their opinions of the English, Jerome Cardan, who was with our forefathers three centuries ago, has left some clever sketches. He could not speak a word of the language, but he heard as well as saw with his eyes, and one circumstance which especially struck him was the calm courage with which all English people encountered death. We may all remember how Erasmus admired our English wool, and Erasmus's friend the custom of saluting English ladies. The Grand-Duke Cosmo passed among our predecessors of the seventeenth century with an observant yet a not remarkably acute eye. In the eighteenth century, the Abbé Coyer published, at Yverdon (1779), his '*Nouvelles Observations sur l'Angleterre*,' and this, of all the books written on our habits, morals and customs by a foreign hand, most closely resembles the volumes just put forth by M. Louis Blanc; that is to say, they treat of every passing subject and event from the highest politics down to the gallows. *Voilà la ressemblance!*

The Abbé writes of these things in the style of a man who has not much weight of thought, nor airiness of style, nor feathered shaft of wit in all his quiver; whereas, M. Louis Blanc sees far, expresses himself tersely, is pleasant in the profoundest of his philosophy, charming in the epigrammatic turns and applications of his wit, sharp enough upon our weaknesses, at times, but with thorough good nature even when sharpest. The Abbé Coyer, good man, was dull; M. Louis Blanc, with ten times more to say, is always bright and genial. The Abbé, in his '*Letters on England*,' often praised us at the cost of his own countrymen; M. Louis Blanc is always patriotic without ceasing to be just. The Abbé skimmed subjects, M. Louis Blanc probes them. In short, the Abbé was only an abbé; M. Louis Blanc is a scholar, philosopher, and statesman. *Voilà la différence!*

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That there are some opinions in these Letters that we would not altogether indorse is a matter of course. The ideas of many Englishmen who resort to Paris yearly, when all the world besides has flown from it—and even the opinions of those who reside in Paris, but know no other part of France—are so erroneous with respect to French social matters, that we feel bound to treat tenderly all misconceptions by strangers with regard to ourselves. There is a sort of tradition among a class of English people, who are as ignorant of France as some of the French are of us, that all young French ladies are nurtured on French novels. They who have been housed and homed among French families, particularly in the country, know how groundless that tradition is, and how pure and exquisite are those homes; as bright and refined as any of our own, that are on the sides of the hills, in the depths of our valleys, or looking laughingly abroad over our meadows. There is nothing so unsafe, when treating of character, as “generalizing”; and no people are more apt to fall into that fault than ourselves and the Americans. An illustration of the pertinacity of this habit is afforded us by an old and a recent example. More than seven hundred years ago, William of Malmesbury, speaking of the enthusiasm with which men joined the first Crusade, remarks that “the Scot left his fellowship with lice to join it”; and, last year, the whaling captain, Musgrove, having to complain of some of his men with whom he had been cast away on the Auckland Islands, said, in a diary which has appeared in Australia, that “you might as well look for the grace of God in a Highlandman’s log-book as for gratitude in a sailor.” We need not pause to show the unfairness of such generalizations as these.

The difficulties of his task have not escaped M. Louis Blanc. He remembers the foreign diplomatist who said, that after a month’s residence in London a foreigner fancies he knows all about the people; in a year, he has some doubts on the matter; in ten years, he finds that his ignorance of English men and manners is complete. Now, M. Louis Blanc has dwelt some seventeen years among us, and he improves on the above story by pleading the uncertainty of the knowledge which so long a residence has given him. He pleasantly points to the contrasts which present themselves for solution: our monarchy in theory, our republic in practice; our passion for liberty, our submission to the despotism of public opinion; our jealousy of human dignity, and our subjection to aristocratic *prestige*; our worship of worth, and our adoration of titles; egoistic, as regards nationality, yet with heart and purse and other sympathies that betoken universal philanthropy; with scorn for poverty, yet with charity for the poor; and displaying to the world, as the result of our social institutions, extreme misery side by side with extreme opulence. The author—who, perhaps, creates a few of the difficulties which he affects to see in his way—further alludes to our active humanity and our cruel sports, our prodigality and penuriousness of time, our seriousness and profligacy of character; and finally, our prudery and our utter shamelessness. “Delicacy of expression in language is pushed in England to positive affectation; from whence arises that I have seen there, in a very fashionable watering-place on the sea, men bathing, perfectly naked, and at a few hundred paces from ladies, who did not think it worth while to disturb themselves for so small a matter.”

Many of the above contrasts, however, are more seeming than real. In a population of

three millions classes will assume an individual character; the men forming them are, at bottom, much the same; they differ only through circumstances, not because they are English, but because they are men as other men are, defeated or triumphant in their battle of life. Then there are other contrasts (and those among members of the same classes) greater than those noted by M. Louis Blanc. There are communities of labouring men in one suburb who are as different from the labouring communities in other suburbs as one nation can be from another. Empty a court inhabited by Irish into a lane possessed by Spitalfields weavers, and you would have face to face two bodies of, probably, honest men, but they would be as much akin as wasps would be among bees; the very language of the one would be hardly intelligible to the other.

Our readers will, doubtless, find more amusement in the popular than in the political and philosophical sketches of our author. We only render him justice by saying, that he executes those sketches with the hand of a master who knows how to distribute lights and shadows. This has seldom been so well done before, though we remember Heyne’s street-scene in Cheapside, Risk Allah’s characteristic dealing with the same subject, the delicate painting of Assaad y Kaylat, Montalembert’s Derby-day, and the slap-dash but artistic pictures in words by Max Schlesinger. Of the popular descriptions by M. Louis Blanc, the most lively and attractive are those devoted to ‘Tea and the Penny Papers,’ ‘Epsom Races,’ ‘When London is deserted,’ ‘A Drawing-Room,’ ‘The Gallows,’ ‘The Ninth of November in the City,’ the papers on the Industrial Exhibition, on William Roupell, on Pugilism being a Fashion, and various others. These are written with brevity, rapidity and lucidity, and they are nobly contrasted by the admirable chapters devoted to politics, science and philosophy. The paper on the Lord Mayor is charming for its wit, humour, gaiety, and truth: that on English opinions of the French, admirable, not only for what it says but for what it does not say, yet cleverly suggests. These two papers are types of a series, no one of which will we venture to mar by “traduction.” The French language seems expressly made for papers like these,—grave, sonorous, impressive in the didactic portions; crisp, ringing, musical, hilarious, in the more playful parts. It is an amiable language; always rendering best service to a wit, a scholar, and a gentleman; and, to our thinking, it has never been more gracious than to him who has amply repaid the compliment in these sparkling letters written on and within “Old England.”

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Little Foxes; or, Insignificant Little Habits which Mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe. (Bell & Daldy.)

THIS quaint title ushers in a series of amusing and profitable discourses, upon what the author aptly terms, “those unsuspected, unwatched, insignificant little causes, that nibble away domestic happiness, and make home less than so noble an institution should be.” The discourses comprise Fault-finding, Irritability, Repression, Self-will, Intolerance, Discourteousness, and Exactingness. They are not all of equal merit. In some the author falls into vague commonplaces; but in the main they contain excellent suggestions and remarks on small domestic faults, which, like dust, spoil the brightness and clearness of a well-appointed room. The best discourse is that on Irritability; it is both true and humorous, and may be read with profit. The incidental touches of home life are American in their colouring, but that makes them more amusing to

an English reader. It is possible that readers may bear their testimony to the truth of some of the strictures, as the old lady did who wrote in her copy of the ‘Whole Duty of Man’ the names of such of her neighbours as she considered to fail in the duties there set down!

The Atlantic Telegraph. By W. H. Russell, LL.D. Illustrated by Robert Dudley. (Day & Son.)

HAD the showy and inefficient “illustrations” to this book been suppressed in favour of a dozen or more good diagrams, it would have been greatly increased in value; Dr. Russell might have spared a great deal of the labour of describing machinery, which, after all, cannot well be described, even by so deft a penman as himself; the reader would learn all that is essential to be known about the manufacture and paying out of the great cable, and might have done so in a tenth part of the time which is required to read, much less to master, the necessarily difficult details which make up so large a portion of this book. Less attractive than now, as it must have been to the eyes of the ignorant, the book would have gained immensely in solid value by such changes as we describe, and by the same process become more remunerative to its proprietors than it can now be. As it is, Mr. Dudley’s sketches not only belie their service of making the text clear, but cast doubts on the soundness of the literary portion of the work. That they have no artistic value, and are so printed as to permit of being torn out, gives but small consolation to purchasers of the book, who may reasonably demur to paying for such things in place of good workmanship and real illustrations.

Sherman and his Campaigns; a Military Biography. By Col. S. M. Bowman and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Irwin. (Stevens Brothers.)

THE joint authors of this creditable biography contribute but little to the personal history of the distinguished soldier whose life and services they attempt to illustrate; and though their statement of his public exploits may be praised for accuracy and carefulness of execution, it raises no new point for discussion, and throws no fresh light upon the hero’s career or character.

Australia for the Consumptive Invalid: the Voyage, Climate, and Prospects for Residence. By Isaac Baker Brown, Jun. (Hardwicke.)

As a Surgeon Superintendent in Her Majesty’s Emigration service, Mr. Brown visited the various colonies of Australia, and he now publishes the record of his unsystematic observations respecting their natural and social features. He has done well in calling the attention of uninformed invalids to the many and great diversities of climate in that vast land of which thousands of nominally educated English people know scarcely anything save that it contains some gold-diggings and a prodigious number of large sheep-farms, and is called Australia. Specially “written for the laity—for invalids,” Mr. Brown hopes “that as a practical guide” his book “may be of service to his professional brethren.” In thus hoping, he seems to over-estimate the value of a brochure which contains very little for the enlightenment of scientific readers. Deserving notice as a gossiping little book about the amusements, hotels, and dinners of Australian towns, rather than as a grave treatise with medical ends in view, it is more suited for the saloons of an Australia-bound steamer than the physician’s consulting-room. Of the healthiness of Tasmania, the author speaks emphatically, observing—“There is a larger proportion of old people to be found in Tasmania than in any other part of the globe. I know nowhere, where a pink complexion and a white beard are so often seen in unison; where with age the senses, instead of failing, ripen into mellowness; where memory and other faculties remain perfect to the last. There is now, or was, a few months since, living in Launceston, an old man, named John Dell. He was born on Guy Fawkes Day, 1763, served for many years as Corporal of the Guard of George III. and emigrated to Tasmania as a soldier. He has eighty-six descendants living in Tasmania, and is hale and hearty. He will go to the theatre with his great-grandchildren, hear and appreciate the

acting. He can write and read without glasses, and can not only remember what happened fifty years ago, but can relate consecutively the events in his life from that period down to the present time. This is an isolated instance; but the fact that the Tasmanian climate is favourable to old age is well known. The father of the colony of Victoria was born in Tasmania, and is an energetic old gentleman of over fourscore, now living in Melbourne." Those who doubt whether men ever attain to the age of a hundred years should make inquiries about this Tasmanian centenarian.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. XVII. (Lewes, Bacon.)

It is pleasant to all those who duly appreciate the valuable work which Archaeological Societies are doing throughout the kingdom, by collecting and preserving the histories, customs and traditions of their several districts, to find one of the principal of these Associations apologizing for the monotony which appears in its reports, by reason of its continued success. Long may such monotony continue, for never was it better deserved than by the Sussex Society. The present volume is one of considerable interest, not to Sussex men only, but to archaeologists in general; as will be seen when we state that amongst the subjects of the papers are Battel Abbey, the Cinque Ports, and Amberley Castle. One of the shorter papers is a very interesting account of the celebrated door in Warbleton Church tower, known as "Richard Woodman's Door," contributed by Major Luard. The curious fragments of iron affixed to this door have been popularly considered as remains of instruments of torture, which are connected with the terrible history of the martyr from whom the door is named. There is an excellent illustration of this door, and of the ironwork thereon; and it is certainly by no means easy to see how these bits of iron could be applied to their supposed purposes. And now, alas! comes Major Luard, with that antiquarian scepticism which, in some cases, is found only less remarkable than antiquarian faith is found in other cases, and suggests that these horrible instruments are but the remains of the cunning work of some early Bramah or Hobbs,—that they are part of a complicated lock. We confess to finding the same difficulty in seeing how the lock worked, as in perceiving how the irons were used for torture; but the drawings have been submitted to an eminent mechanic, and we hope that the Society will hereafter give us his report. We have but one remark to make unfavourable to the present volume, which is, that it is defaced by having advertisements of books bound up with it, not at the end, but in the body of the work, and even in the middle of an article. A handsome volume is thus disfigured; and it is not easy to remove these advertisements without injury to the book. Most persons would infer that a Society which permitted such a practice was not suffering from the monotony of success, but from a monotony of a contrary description.

We have to announce *The Vicarious Sacrifice, grounded in Principles of Universal Obligation*, by Horace Bushnell, D.D. (Strahan).—*Theology and Life*, Sermons chiefly on Special Occasions, by E. H. Plumptre, M.A. (Strahan).—*Christ the Light of the World*, by C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Strahan).—*The Angel's Song*, by Thomas Guthrie, D.D. (Strahan).—*The Heavenly Road*, by S. S. Jones (Pitman).—*The Every-day Companion*, Part I., from Advent to Whitsuntide, by the Rev. W. H. Ridley, M.A. (Parker).—*The Cæsarism of the Apocalypse*; or, the Roman and French Empires compared by the Lamp of Scripture, being a sound Protestant Interpretation of the Prophecies respecting Antichrist, proving that the Government Interpretation is Incorrectly Applied, and Suggesting the True Explanation, by the Rev. James Whytt, M.A. (Sheffield, Leader & Sons).—*The Congregational Year Book*, 1866, containing the Proceedings of the Congregational Union for 1865, and General Statistics of the Denomination (Jackson, Walford & Hodder).—*Parker's Church Calendar and General Almanack for the Year 1866* (Parker).—

The Fables of Æsop, translated into English by Samuel Croxall, D.D., with new Applications, Morals, &c., by the Rev. George Fyler Townsend (Warne).—*Penny Readings in Prose and Verse*, Selected and Edited by J. E. Carpenter (Warne).—*The Archer's Register for 1865*, by J. Sharp (Longmans).—*The Horse*, by William Youatt, with a Treatise on Draught, Revised and Enlarged by Walter Watson (Longmans).—*The Rowing Almanack and Oarsman's Companion*, 1866, by an Old Hand (Dean & Son).—*Tom Sayers, his Life and Pugilistic Career* (Beeton).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aerostics in Prose and Verse, 2nd series, by A. E. H. 24mo. 3/6 cl.
Aze's A Serf's Life among the Mines of Siberia, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Aiken's High Truth, the Christian's Vocation, &c., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Armstrong's The Sunny South, 12mo. 2/6 bds.
Binney's St. Paul, his Life and Ministry, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Borrett's Out West: Letters from Canada, &c. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Brewer's Young Tutor, 2nd series, 18mo. 7/6 cl.
Boule Aerostics for Winter Evenings, by A. N. E., 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Duncan and Millard's Classification of Feeble Minded, &c., 5/6 cl.
Durrant's More Shells for the Ocean, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Ederheim's Golden Diary, or Heart Converse with God, 6/6 cl.
Ewing Jas. Memoir of, by Mackay, &c. 4to. 3/6 cl.
Findel's History of Freemasonry, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Hall's Sermons on Various Subjects, &c. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Homely Readings on Homely Subjects, sq. 1/6 cl.
Homer's Odyssey, edit. by Hayman, Vol. I, Books 1 to 6, 8vo. 14/6 cl.
Jack, Dick, and Bob, the Three Jackdaws, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
James Metcalf, incidents in Life of a Scottish Merchant, 2v. 12/6 cl.
Johnson's Notes on Cholera, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Kelly's Lectures on the Coming of Our Lord, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Lays of the Belvoir Hunt, royal 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Leighton's (R.) Fœderic, &c. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Macgregor's Thousand Miles in Rob Roy Canoe, illust. 5/6 cl.
Macleod's Eastward, illust. 4to. 14/6 cl. gilt.
Maitlands (The), by Author of "Three Opportunities," 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Men of History, by Eminent Writers, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Moncrieff's Arthur Fortescue, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
One Hundred Days of "Myself," sq. 2/6 cl.
Passages from the Poets, arranged by Giles, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Phillips's Your Duty and Mine, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Play Hours in London, by L. J. & Co., royal 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Ramage's Beautiful Thoughts—Italian Authors, 12mo. 6/6 b/f. bd.
Roe's Looking Round, 12mo. 2s. bds.
Shirreff's Mrs. The Hidden Life (Memoir of), post 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Sim's Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
"Them Also," Story of the Dublin Mission, 2/6 cl. limp.
Thomas Minister's Parent and the Church, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Vidal's Deborah Clinton, Knapp's Daughter, &c., 12mo. 1/6 cl.
What Jesus Said, sq. 16mo. 2/6 cl.

THE AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting took place at the residence of the Duke of Argyll, Campden Hill, on Friday, last week, at which resolutions were passed with the object of establishing a Society under the above title, to be supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Mr. Glaisher, who has accepted the office of Treasurer, said:—

The first application of the balloon as a means of ascending into the upper regions of the atmosphere, has been almost within the recollection of men now living, but with the exception of some of the early experimenters, it has scarcely occupied the attention of scientific men; nor has the subject of aeronautics been properly recognized as a distinct branch of science. The main reason of this may have been that from the very commencement balloons have been, but with few exceptions, employed merely for exhibition, or for the purpose of public entertainment; and the first wonder having ceased, sundry performances have been resorted to in order to pander to the public taste for the grotesque and the hazardous, which have tended so far to degrade the subject that it has been, till very recently, looked upon with contempt by scientific classes in general. It is confidently hoped that, by the organization of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, the subject may take its standing among the sciences, for it has been found that societies formed for the study and advancement of special branches of science, if properly conducted, have invariably been productive of most important results, and have been the means of developing and bringing forward much that is valuable in the way of invention and discovery. It remains to be seen under what conditions of altitude and temperature the air, more or less charged with moisture at the earth's surface by its expansion and consequent fall of temperature, parts with that moisture for the formation of clouds; what alteration of temperature arises from the mere separation of vapour; and whether the same air thus partly relieved is capable, by a still higher ascension, of forming a second and upper stratum of clouds. Information is also much needed concerning the direction of varying currents of air in the upper and lower regions of the atmosphere, and whether there is any indication of a true, per-

sistent, equatorial current from east to west at the highest altitude. It is further desirable to ascertain the existence and prevalence of oblique ascending currents of air, and the influence of level local temperature, and the nature of the subjacent country in causing such currents. The balloon in its present form is, no doubt, capable of determining these questions. A chief branch of inquiry by the Society would be the department relating to the mechanical expedients and inventions for facilitating aerial navigation and obtaining or aiding a change of locality at the will of the aeronaut. Nearly all contrivances for this purpose have hitherto failed, or have only been successful to a very limited extent. The causes of these failures have been the utter absence of a correct theory of the action of surfaces at different velocities upon elastic and yielding media, and the requirements needed to obtain a power for a lever upon an unstable fulcrum. When we consider that the act of flying is not a vital condition, but purely a mechanical action, and the anima creation furnishes us with models of every size and form, both single and compound wings—from the minutest microscopic insect to the bird that soars for hours above the highest mountain range, it seems remarkable that no correct demonstration has ever been given of the combined principles upon which flight is performed, nor of the absolute force required to maintain that flight. In the absence of an established principle, much time and money have been wasted in attempts to adapt aerial propellers, and it would be the office of the Society to bring forward any information or successful experiment illustrative of a theory, and with the aid of the eminent mechanicians and men of science that the Society may reasonably expect to number amongst its members, a fair hope may be entertained that this may be accomplished.

The Council consists of:—President, the Duke of Argyll; Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.; Treasurer (pro tem.), James Glaisher, Esq.; Honorary Secretary, F. W. Brearey, Esq.; Council, Sir C. Bright, M.P., J. W. Butler, Esq., Dr. H. Diamond, W. Fairbairn, Esq., J. Glaisher, Esq., Dr. J. Lee, M. Ohren, Esq., F. H. Wenham, Esq., and H. E. Westcar, Esq.

THE MOON.

Jan. 16th, 1866.

HAVING had occasion to examine Mr. De La Rue's stereoscopic view of the moon, I have come to certain conclusions as to the state of the moon's surface derived from a comparison with stereoscopic views of other scenes. That of the moon measures 2½ in. dr.; and gives all the visible part of the moon, with its 2,161 miles dr., offering to the eye an optical model of this luminary about the size of a billiard ball, in which all the elevations appear in relief, and the shadow of mountains, craters, and even valleys, are distinctly seen. It is, in fact, a stereoscopic *carte de visite* of the moon. From a repeated inspection of this, and the examination of a number of stereoscopes of the Alps, which I have seen—owing to the kindness of Mr. F. E. Blackstone—and which have familiarized my eye to the stereoscopic appearance of snow, I have come to the conviction that the surface of the moon turned towards the earth is in a glacial condition, and that the greater part of its surface is covered with ice and snow. For not only does the colour of the luminous part of the moon's surface correspond to that of Alpine stereoscopes, but the texture of the surface is glacial, and evidently reflected from masses of ice and snow, presenting all the semi-transparent appearance of Alpine scenery where the principal parts are covered with snow, the rock being only bared here and there. Now, the reason for determining this glacial state is the whiteness in the stereoscope of all the elevated portions, especially of the polar regions, and the peaks of the highest lunar mountains. For if the moon's surface were composed of plutonic rocks, such as granites, traps, basalts, &c., or covered with lavas and cinders, or other volcanic products, these would give under the strongest sunlight, and at the highest elevations, neutral, not white tints. The general whiteness of

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the plateaux of elevated ground on the lunar surface can only be due to reflexions from a uniform white material of a semi-transparent nature. Were the body of the moon composed either of coloured rocks or vegetation, and such uncovered by snow and ice, the stereoscope would not have white portions at all, but give a body of a neutral tint. For example, Tycho is remarkably white, and as much so at the base as at the summit. Now the peak of this mountain is far above the snow-line on the earth's surface, and if there existed any apparent atmosphere, or there was any indication of clouds in that atmosphere, snow and ice would be naturally expected at that elevation; so they would at the lunar poles, which are also in the stereoscope remarkably white and snowy, as also is the E. side of the moon. No one, in fact, whose eyes have been exercised in the study of snow stereoscopes, could hesitate to recognize the similarity of them to the lunar one, or the apparent presence of the polar regions, or wintry Alps, in the surface of the moon. Now the value of photography as applied to this question of physical astronomy appears to me to be this, that the moon is represented as a solid, which it is, and that photography stands to colour in the same relation as chemical tests or spectral analysis do to matter, determining within certain and narrow limits the colour of the objects subjected to its ordeal. While, however, the white portions of the moon are decidedly glacial, the neutral-tinted and dark portions require to be the subject of future observations to determine whether they are chasms, frozen seas, or formations not covered with snow, which photographically give a dark colour. The stereoscope supplements the eye and the telescope, and is a valuable adjunct for advancing the inquiry into the moon's surface. The very uniformity of colour, as this luminary appears to the eye, ought alone to have caused suspicions that the light was reflected from a uniform surface. The nearest point to the eye to which the telescope as yet can bring this luminary is 240 miles; but Monte Viso, one of the Alpine range, has been seen by the naked eye, and the distinctions between snow and bare rock detected at that distance. The Bernese Oberland has been stereoscoped by Braun, of Dornach, at sixty miles distance, and the elevated snowy range shows the difference between snow and rock distinctly; and, what is more, it is possible at great distances to distinguish between rock and shadow. Now Tycho, white from the peak to the base, resembles a diminished Hecla, and the proof has only to be sought to be found. For, although it is not possible at present to bring the moon nearer to the eye, the terrestrial mountains, such as Hecla, Chimborazo, and Erebus, can optically be removed as far off by taking stereoscopic views with diminishing lenses, which would place them at the same relative distance to the eye as Tycho and other lunar mountains with which they could be compared. I forbear in this letter from entering into a discussion as to the reason why the moon is in a glacial state, owing to tenuity or absence of atmosphere, because it appears to me sufficient to take the fact as it is, a question of eyesight and comparison of stereoscopes. But it appears to me conclusive that the principal luminous portions of the moon's surface turned towards the earth are reflexions from a glacial country, such as our polar regions or wintry Alps, and that this so much predominates as to give the moon that luminous appearance of yellow or silvery light which it presents to the eye. That this glacial state is constant and maintained by conditions in the moon's revolution in its orbit, is proved by no visible change of colour taking place at the bases of the mountains, which would be the case if these hues were denuded by exposure to the sun's rays of their glacial covering.

S. BIRCH.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

Thomas Bewick has recorded, in his Autobiographical Memoir, that in 1812, during his slow recovery from a severe illness, he conceived the plan of a book similar to Croxall's *Æsop's Fables*; and as he gained strength began to draw designs on wood of the fables and vignettes. "In impatiently pushing forward to get to press with the

publication, I availed myself of the help of my pupils—my son, William Harvey, and William Temple—who were eager to do their utmost to forward me in the engraving business, and in my struggles to get the book ushered into the world." William Harvey, born at Newcastle in 1796, was apprenticed to the great reviver of wood-engraving at the age of fourteen. His employment during the seven years of diligent apprenticeship was not always of so pleasurable a nature as his work upon his master's drawings. Bewick was a general engraver, at a time when he himself was almost the only artist who saw the capabilities of woodcuts for the illustration of books. And so when Harvey sat at the bench in his master's workshop in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Newcastle, patiently labouring upon shop-cards, and all the other common productions in copper or wood of a country engraver, his opportunities for any practical acquaintance with the higher branches of his art were not extensive. But he had the rare advantage of intimate companionship with one who has been called "a truly original genius, who, though not a painter, was an artist of the highest order in his way." Thus Mr. Leslie describes him who was characterized by John Wilson as "the matchless, imitatable Bewick."

In 1817 Mr. Harvey left the quiet haven of Newcastle to embark upon the stormy sea of artist-life in London. The young man knew the deficiencies of his early training, and placed himself as a pupil under Haydon, who was well qualified to give him correct instruction in the principles of drawing. But he assiduously worked as a wood-engraver, and in 1821 produced his large cut from Haydon's picture of the 'Death of Dentatus.' Marvellous as is the execution of this work—"superior to anything of the kind, either of earlier or more recent time," writes Mr. Chatto,—"it is rather an attempt to rival line-engraving than a legitimate display of the peculiar excellence of woodcuts. After another seven years' labour as an engraver, Mr. Harvey, in 1824, abandoned that department of Art, and devoted himself exclusively to designing for copper-plate and wood engravers. Thus, during forty-one years, his name has become familiar to every reader of illustrated books, to an extent which has been said to exhibit one of the most remarkable instances of industry in the history of Art. The writer of a brief memoir of Mr. Harvey in the English Cyclopædia—himself an artist and art-critic—says "the number of his designs is less surprising than their variety. With that accurate observation of the habits of quadrupeds, which he probably derived from his early studies with Bewick, his zoological illustrations would alone command admiration. But in the higher orders of design, whether strictly historical, or purely imaginative, the resources of his prolific genius appear rarely to have failed, however hurried the demands upon his taste and invention. The abundance of his works has necessarily involved conventional forms, which detract from his originality in some cases."

The blameless and useful life of William Harvey was terminated on Saturday last, the 13th of January. He died at Prospect Lodge, Richmond, where he had long resided. When his old master, Bewick, on the 1st of January, 1815, sent him 'The History of British Birds,' the present was accompanied with the solemn exhortation—"Look at them, as long as they last, on every New Year's Day, and at the same time resolve, with the help of the all-wise but unknowable God, to conduct yourself on every occasion as becomes a good man." Those who had the happiness of William Harvey's acquaintance can testify how well he carried out, during a long career of labour and struggle, this advice of his early friend. A more conscientious or more amiable man has rarely discharged the duties of every relation of life.

SECRET OF THE DRUIDICAL STONES.

High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, Jan. 15, 1866.

In his second letter on Avebury and Stonehenge, Mr. Fergusson raises one or two questions respecting which I should like, with your permission, to say a few words.

As regards Silbury Hill and the Roman Road, I should regret as much as my friend that there should be anything like a conflict of evidence between us; and if I refer to them again for a moment, it is only because I fear that I did not make my meaning quite clear, as Mr. Fergusson does not appear exactly to understand the point on which I venture to differ from him. We are both agreed that the Roman Road goes in a straight line towards Silbury Hill; but the question between us is, whether the road passes under the hill, or swerves round it. If the former, then of course the hill is of more recent date than the road, and consequently post-Roman; but if the road swerves out of its course to avoid the hill, then evidently the hill is the older of the two.

Although it unfortunately happens that in the immediate neighbourhood of Silbury Hill the Roman Road is almost entirely obliterated, yet, nevertheless, Professor Tyndall and I were able to perceive traces of it, passing, as represented in the maps, at the side of Silbury Hill. That Mr. Fergusson should have been unable to see this was, no doubt, due to the condition of the land at the period of his visit, since it is well known that similar roads are rendered much more visible by some crops than by others.

Turning now to Stonehenge, I think that my friend does not quite appreciate the remarkable manner in which the tumuli are clustered round that magnificent ruin. The four squares of the Ordnance Map, No. 14, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, contain about 400 tumuli; and of these, no less than 310 are within three miles of Stonehenge. As this space would only occupy one-eighth of the area represented in these four divisions, it follows that the tumuli are more than twenty times more numerous in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge than on other parts of Salisbury Plain. It is true that they are not arranged in any definite manner; but I think it will be found—although on this point I would wish to speak with hesitation—that the apparent irregularities have relation to the inequalities of the surface, and that by far the greater number are within sight of Stonehenge. Mr. Fergusson admits that the barrows are pre-Roman; and this is a great point gained. But he thinks that Stonehenge "came to the barrows, and not the barrows to Stonehenge." It is evident, however, that there must have been some reason for the erection of so large a number of monuments within so limited an area.

Fortunately, moreover, we are not under the necessity of speculating upon the point; for Sir Richard Colt Hoare happens to mention that some of the barrows actually contained chips of the stone with which Stonehenge is built. It follows from this that Stonehenge is older than some, at least, of the barrows. The barrows are admitted by Mr. Fergusson himself to be pre-Roman; *à fortiori*, therefore, Stonehenge must be pre-Roman also.

Mr. Fergusson regrets that I did not, either in my book or in my letter, "produce a single historical testimony, in favour of" my views. I regret this also; but we cannot have historical testimony of a pre-historic fact, and we have not the slightest evidence that the people of the Bronze Age were acquainted with letters. Nor could I bring any "tangible analogy from any other building of the Bronze Age," inasmuch as there is no single building in the world which we can refer to the Bronze Age with so much probability as Stonehenge itself.

Moreover, this argument tells much more conclusively against the theory advocated by Mr. Fergusson. The architecture of the Bronze Age is entirely unknown; and all we can say is, that Stonehenge does not resemble any building which can be referred to this period. But the architecture is not altogether unknown, and we can safely say that it bears not the slightest resemblance to that of Stonehenge.

Indeed, in his most suggestive article in the *Quarterly Review*, Mr. Fergusson seeks for structures resembling Stonehenge, not among the post-Roman buildings of Western Europe, but among the ruins of India. This is surely a mere fanciful

analogy, or an inexplicable anomaly, if he is correct in his theory; but it seems to me a remarkable confirmation of the theory held by some of the Scandinavian archaeologists, who regard the men in the Bronze Age as an Indo-European race, which, spreading in very early times from its cradle in Eastern Asia, reached the plains of India in one direction, and the downs of England in the other. Thus, indeed, we can understand the resemblance which Stonehenge, as Mr. Fergusson has himself admirably shown, bears to some Indian sanctuaries,—a resemblance which under his chronological hypothesis, becomes an inexplicable enigma.

There is one portion of Mr. Fergusson's letter which I do not quite understand; that, namely, in which he states that his views "conform with all the analogies derived from all other buildings in the world," and that "they are strictly applicable to the buildings themselves," which he does not consider to be the case with mine.

JOHN LUBBOCK.

In connexion with the question discussed between Mr. Fergusson and Sir John Lubbock, a Correspondent draws attention to 'The Inscription on Stonehenge' as a possible fact in the debate:—"It may be remembered," he says, "that at a meeting in Stonehenge of some of the members of the British Association, rather more than a year ago, an inscription, that had been lately discovered there, was brought into notice. It is upon the trilithon that fell a few years since, and is in form somewhat like a shepherd's crook, having two characters, supposed to be the Roman letters L and P, irregularly placed within it. This inscription is now generally discredited. A gentleman, living in the neighbourhood, says that he recollects to have been told by a boy, that he had seen a pedlar at Stonehenge engaged in cutting the stones. This was at once generally accepted as evidence sufficient to condemn the inscription as spurious; but it can scarcely be deemed conclusive. It certainly may be a true explanation of the carving, but some considerations militate against it. For, why should the boy have mentioned an act which must have seemed to him so commonplace? Why, too, should the pedlar have chosen that spot for his decoration, where the surrounding rocks, and the height at which he made the carving, would have obliged him to stoop? And why should he have carved so strange and meaningless a figure in a place, where no one would see it? Moreover, when it was first found, it bore every appearance of extreme age. These facts throw a doubt upon the theory, that the inscription is of modern origin. Since the publication of Mr. Tate's treatise upon 'The Ancient Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland,' an idea has occurred to me which might perhaps be of value to those engaged in archaeological pursuits. The inscription may be a variety of the character employed in the old British rock-carvings. By considering the upright of the 'L' to be the short radial groove, and the 'staff' to be a groove extending from the end of the circle or 'crook,' to which another parallel groove at the other end of the circle corresponded, the figure will, I think, be seen to bear a strong resemblance to those on the rocks of Northumberland. There will be little difficulty in comparing the remaining irregularities of the figure with the complications of some of its northern brethren. At all events, whether this be so or not, the suggestion that was made last year is worthy of attention. The examination of the lower side of the other trilithons might result in the discovery of similar inscriptions; and the undertaking would certainly be neither very difficult nor very expensive."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

It is understood that the Rev. C. Pritchard will succeed Mr. De La Rue as President of the Astronomical Society.

Being the first of the year, Mr. Warren De La Rue's Reception, as President of the Astronomical Society, held on Wednesday last at Willis's Rooms, was highly appreciated. Ladies had been invited, and, as they accepted the invitation in

considerable numbers, the attractions of the occasion were heightened. There was music moreover, vocal and instrumental. In all other respects the arrangements were liberal and excellent, and many of the articles collected for examination were peculiarly interesting. Of course astronomy prevailed, and to this the President himself had largely contributed. There were drawings of planets, comets, and eclipses, of portions of the moon's surface much enlarged, which presented a truly wonderful appearance; and stereoscopic views of the moon looking so solid and globular as to reveal our satellite to the eye in an unaccustomed aspect. There were photographic views of eclipses; instruments for observing the heavens, showing the advance made in precision and facility of observation; instruments of navigation, and an apparatus for illustrating mechanically that to many persons puzzling phenomenon, the precession of the equinoxes. There was the car of a balloon fitted up with the instruments required for meteorological and magnetic observation in the high regions of the atmosphere. Art-specimens arranged in different parts of the room attracted those who had no taste for science.—Woolner's bust of the Chancellor of the Exchequer being deservedly admired. But among the scientific apparatus there were two specimens especially noteworthy—a twenty-five inch object-glass by Cooke, of York, constructed for Mr. Newhall. No finer lens has ever been produced. Its focal length is twenty-nine feet, and all the astronomers who have seen it are impatient for its mounting, and for the extraordinary definitions of stellar objects which it is confidently expected to give. The other, so small and insignificant in appearance as to be easily overlooked, was Bequerel's photograph of the solar spectrum in its natural colours—we repeat, in the natural colours: the red appearing as red, the blue as blue, the yellow as yellow, and so with the others. It is a demonstration of the possibility of colour-photography, from which great things may be hoped. We commend it to the notice of photographers everywhere.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Beresford Hope, the President, presented to Prof. Donaldson a gold impression of the medal just struck by his professional brethren, on his retirement from the Professorship of Architecture and Construction at University College, after a service of twenty-three years. The medal is 2½ inches in diameter, executed by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, and is considered a very fine work of art. It bears on the obverse the head of the Professor in bold relief; and on the reverse the words, "To commemorate long and zealous services in promoting the study of Architecture"; and on the rim is inscribed, "From his Colleagues in Art." There is a fund to establish it in silver as a prize to students.

The appointment of a stranger to the post of Chief Librarian of the British Museum, who is not even a scholar and man of letters, would be an event unprecedented in the history of the institution; and we cannot think the Home Office will sanction anything so impolitic and unpopular. Since the foundation of the Museum, now more than a century ago, the post of Chief has always been conferred on one of the Keepers of Departments. The only serious attempt to alter this state of affairs, which was made about forty years ago, was signally defeated by King George the Fourth, acting under the advice of the late Marquis of Lansdowne. On the death, or resignation, of a Chief Librarian, it is incumbent on the three principal Trustees—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons—to lay before the reigning sovereign two names, from which the king or queen selects one, at pleasure, to fill the vacant office. For a long period the king had, on every occasion, chosen, as a matter of course, the first of the names thus presented. On the death of Mr. Planta, in 1827, Archbishop Manners Sutton, the then Primate, and his son, afterwards Lord Canterbury, the then Speaker, applied to the Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, to concur with them in recommending, as the first name, that of Henry Fynes Clinton, the

author of the 'Fasti Hellenici,' a relative of the Duke of Newcastle. In his case there was a kind of justification, as there would be in the nomination of Sir E. Head. In the rumoured appointment of Sir Francis Sandford, there would be none. One of the entries in Clinton's Diary, shows that, half a year before Mr. Planta's death, he waited, with his father, on the Archbishop at Lambeth, "with reference to the appointment at the Museum," and that the Archbishop told his father, who was a "dignified clergyman," "If I am alive when the vacancy occurs, I will propose Mr. Clinton to the king." The second name on the recommendation was that of Mr. Henry Ellis, who had then been in the service of the Museum for about thirty years, and was known in the literary world as the editor of some very interesting series of Original Letters. Fortunately for him, he was also personally known to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department, an office which he did not retain six weeks longer. The Marquis promised to use his influence accordingly. Mr. Clinton was doomed to record, in his Diary, that on the 20th of December, 1827, he was favoured with the following dry communication from his archiepiscopal patron: "Last night I received information from Lord Lansdowne that his Majesty, in consequence of the long services in the Museum of Mr. Ellis, has been pleased to appoint him successor to Mr. Planta." The office is now of much more public importance than in Sir Henry Ellis's time. Mr. Winter Jones, the present Keeper of Printed Books, presides over a collection of more than 700,000 volumes, which, in the time of Sir Henry's keepership, hardly exceeded 120,000, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Watts, the Assistant-Keeper, aided Mr. Panizzi in drawing up the memorable Report on the state of the collection in 1843, the result of which has been to raise it from the position of the eighth or ninth library in Europe, to that of, in many respects, the first.

Mr. Charles Bray, of Coventry, desires us to say that he was "one among a small number of subscribers who contributed towards the English translation of Strauss's first 'Life of Jesus.'" He also desires to state that the English edition "paid the publishers, and about paid the subscribers." These statements are thought to be a correction of what we said about the matter; in fact, they substantiate the report to which we referred in our first article on Strauss.

The Irish "Literary Man" has come with other things to the surface, during the Fenian trials in Dublin. The chief of these, named O'Keefe, put in a plea for mitigation of punishment, on the ground that he only wrote what he could get paid for, and he was especially paid for asserting that the country was oppressed and discontented. Further, this projector of a republic complained that the Government did not interfere with the Fenian press, and prevent the writers getting into trouble, by a process of warnings, such as are employed by the Imperial Government of France. To an advocate of the liberty of the press, this complaint assumes a comic aspect. We must add, that the *Dublin Evening Mail* properly protests against O'Keefe being considered as a type of the "Literary Man" in Ireland.

Messrs Lockwood & Co. are about to publish 'Cast Away on the Auckland Isles; a narrative of the wreck of the Grafton, and of the escape of the crew, after twenty months' suffering'; from the journals of Capt. Thomas Musgrave.

Dr. James Hunt, the President of our Anthropological Society, has been elected a member of the Imperial German Academia Naturæ Curiosorum.

A report has reached us that the Russian Government intends to invite the leading botanists and horticulturists who are going to assemble in London in May next, to hold their meeting for 1867 in St. Petersburg. The Government, our report adds, is so fully convinced of the value of these international gatherings, that Russian railways and steamers will be placed, free of cost, at the service of those who may honour the Peter-

N° 1995, JAN. 20, '66

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burg meeting with their presence, or forward objects for the exhibition.

An enthusiastic Darwinian (whose name we omit) has recently solicited the King of Prussia's pecuniary aid on behalf of degenerate mankind. He hopes to be able to improve the various races of Europe by strictly applying the principles of natural selection, by which Darwin assures us the lower types of organic beings are gradually raised into higher. But His Majesty, though ready to admit that there was great room for improvement, declined the proposal, probably remembering that one of his ancestors had completely broken down in a costly Darwinian experiment when trying to found a race of giants, by having all the tallest people kidnapped and brought to Berlin.

We have received, through a friend, from Vienna, a choice selection of photographs—copies of works of Art, in the Crown Jewel Chamber, in Archduke Albrecht's gallery, and Prince Esterhazy's collection. Cups, swords, matchlocks, pictures and drawings figure among the originals now copied by the sun. The armour in the Jewel Chamber is uncommonly fine; and we are glad to hear that the Austrian Emperor is devoting much care and some money to the improvement of this collection. Austria seems to have entered on a new life, in which art and science, freedom and trade, are to supplant the old feudal and military ideas of that empire. Every one must wish the Kaiser good speed in his march.

The great fire at the London Docks has occasioned a revival of the inquiry whether a quicker means than that at present in use for raising a fire-alarm, could not be devised? An answer given by one of our ablest telegraphists makes it appear that nothing could be easier. Fix a thermometer in every room of a warehouse, or any large building, and connect each one by a telegraph wire with the nearest engine-houses. Under ordinary circumstances the thermometer behaves in the usual way, but should a fire break out, the increase of temperature, acting on the instrument, it would, as soon as the mercury reached a certain height, send a signal, or ring a bell at all the stations with which it was connected. This method of making the fire give its own warning seems to be particularly suitable for tall buildings where a fire may gain headway in the upper stories long before it is discovered by the watchmen on the ground. The shareholders of the docks would perhaps rather pay a few pounds for experiments with this self-acting signal apparatus, than suffer such a diminution of dividends as the fire must occasion.

Mr. De Morgan writes as follows:—"I have lately written in the *Cambridge Philosophical Transactions* on the matter connected with the history of + and -, which I had brought forward in the *Athenæum*. A question arises as to whether John Widman the arithmetician, and John Widman the physician, one of the early writers on the *morbus gallicus*, are the same or different persons. The year 1500 must be near the middle of the lives of both. There are presumptions both for and against the identity; and any reference to mention of either will be acceptable. Another question of the same kind has arisen. Thomas Street, the astronomer, author of the 'Caroline Tables,' and Sir Thomas Street, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whose unfortunate memory has been revived by Macaulay, were contemporaries. Of the astronomer absolutely nothing is known. It is very unlikely that he should have been the judge; yet we may remember that Chief Justice Hale was busy writing treatises on physics while he was on the bench. These two persons ought to be identified or separated; and any information which tends to either will be acceptable."

Among the subjects to which the attention of Parliament will be most urgently needed, is that of the removal from the metropolis of the large number of dangerous and unhealthy manufactures, which now add much to the already sufficiently great disadvantages of a London residence. The removal of considerable numbers of workmen employed in these trades will directly benefit, not only themselves, by the comparative cheapness and healthiness of more distant lodgings and

supplies of food, but their whole class, by a commensurate reduction of the demand for accommodation and necessities. Most of these injurious trades are carried on in the most thickly inhabited parts of the town; the bone-grinders, manure-makers and gas-producers congregate about Lambeth, Battle-Bridge and Whitechapel. In the first-named place the gas-factories, which have been proved to be dangerous by repeated explosions, and notwithstanding the assertions of engineers, capable of the most terrible effects, occupy a very large portion of the most closely packed district, which, such is its position, threatens and annoys some of the most important parts of Westminster. Westminster itself has in its very heart a huge gas-factory. A brief motion in the House of Commons for a statement of the quantity of gas which is stored within a circle having a quarter of a mile radius from the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, will astonish and probably terrify that legislative body, which has so long borne the stench of Lambeth and its bone-burners. The nuisance created by the latter is so great, that in Lambeth Palace it is often needful to close every window to windward. The new hospital about to be built at the foot of Westminster Bridge will be another inducement to procure the expulsion of the filthy trade in question. The legislature, when enacting that no new premises should be erected in London for the lucifer-match manufacture, took a step in the desired direction, and pronounced a principle which should be extended in its application.

The programme of the proceedings for the Archaeological Congress appointed to take place at Antwerp in August of the present year, has just been published, and contains, amongst others, the following subjects for discussion:—What measures can Governments be asked to take in order to the preservation of public monuments? An exposition is invited of the legal enactments in force in Belgium, and other countries, for such purposes—Which is the most rational mode of classifying historical documents? Indications to be given of the systems in use in various countries.—What was the origin of the Pointed style of architecture; and what were the influences which led to its introduction in Belgium? What were the special conditions which contributed to modify that style in Belgium, France, England, Germany, Holland, and Italy?—What are the principles which should direct the restoration of ancient monuments constructed at various periods and in different styles? A parous question indeed, and one which we sincerely desire, but scarcely hope, may obtain a satisfactory answer.—What were the characteristics of the ancient schools of painting of Liège and Tournay, and their influence on the development of the Flemish school?—What was the special character of the ancient divinities of the Celts and Gauls?—What was the influence of the Roman Legions in the propagation of Christianity in barbarous countries?—Is it possible to establish by documentary evidence the birthplace of P. P. Rubens?—Must the attempt to discover the birthplace of Charlemagne be renounced?—What were the phases of Roman civilization amongst the Gauls?—What were the causes of the development of the Fine Arts in Flanders during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and what was the effect of that artistic movement in France?—Was not America known to the northern tribes before the expedition of Christopher Columbus?

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. LEON LEEFERS, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION, under the Superintendence of Mr. Wallis, removed from the French Gallery to the Society of British Artists' Gallery, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, is NOW OPEN from 9 until 5 o'clock daily.—Admission, one Shilling.

MR. NORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Standfield, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Prith, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Flickersgill, R.A.—Leighton, A.R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—P. Namyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Pettie—F. Hardy—John Fied—Burgess, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, 4, Pall Mall East. Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s. On dark days the Gallery is lighted by gas. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE MODERN DELPHIC ORACLE.—THE FAIRY CASSETTE, at 3 and 5 o'clock, this day, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Admission to the whole of the Entertainments, 1s.—N.B. A private Box in both Theatres, admitting eight persons, One Guinea.

SCIENCE

Chemistry for Students. By Alexander W. Williamson. (Macmillan & Co.)

FOR students in most of the laboratories devoted to the pursuit of modern chemistry, this book will be almost indispensable. For some time past changes have been passing over this science, which have rendered it apparently involved, and certainly difficult. Some of these changes have been demanded by the progress made in our knowledge of the constitution of bodies; but, unfortunately there are many others which have resulted from the caprice of individual chemists, and which serve no other end than the darkening of truth. Professor Williamson in his 'Chemistry for Students,' performs the good work of softening down some of those difficulties—and of throwing light upon many of the darkened truths. We cannot conceive anything more detrimental to a science than changes in its nomenclature. Not only does an alteration in the names by which things have been rendered familiar tend to confuse the mind of the learner, but it generates a feeling of doubt in the soundness of the teacher, whose theoretical conclusions are, naturally enough, conceived to be unsettled, when the change in the names of the substances has not been necessary. When, on the contrary, a simple name,—in direct accordance with the principles by which the language is framed,—is altered into one which is entirely opposed to the fundamental rule, nothing can be more seriously open to objection than such changes. We are entirely at a loss for a reason to explain why carbonate of soda should become sodic carbonate; or sulphate of copper—cupric sulphate; or oxide of lead—plumbic oxide. Or, why any such inflexible terms should be introduced where already everything was expressed in easily flowing, familiar words. It is with real regret that we find this tendency to alter existing terms.

Ye Legend of Ye Pre-Historic Manne, found at Leasowe, Cheshire, January, 1864. (Liverpool, Tintling.)

A year or more since some discussion took place in certain scientific and quasi-scientific coteries with regard to the antecedents of a human skeleton which was discovered, at the beginning of 1864, in a bed of peat-bog, at Leasowe, Cheshire, on the estate of Sir Edward Cust. The two parties by whom the discussion was mainly carried on fought bravely for their respective views; the one maintaining that the bones had served the purposes of some son of Adam at a comparatively recent date; the other assigning the skeleton to a remote period in the career of our race, and even venturing to assert that it was "pre-historic"—a term which the editor of this pamphlet explains to the unlearned by observing, "that is to say, that it lived, and moved, and had its being before the art of writing was found out, or printing brought into use"; by which unfortunate arrangement of words the learned editor exposes himself to an imputation of thinking that the invention of printing preceded the discovery of the art of writing. As a man of science, Sir Edward Cust appears to have warmly supported the pre-historic theory; whilst as a man of property he was no less earnest in asserting that, since the bones were found on his land, they belonged to him as completely and unquestionably as, at a date prior to their interment in his peat-bog, they had belonged to the person for whom nature provided them as the framework of a mortal tabernacle. Resisting Sir Edward's scientific arguments and territorial pretensions, the spirit which formerly animated the skeleton, taking for his motto Hood's lines,

It's very hard them kind of men
Won't let a body be.

exclaims against the violation of his discarded

body's resting-place, argues that Death has not deprived him of all rights of ownership in the remains of his earthly covering, and assures the curious that, instead of being the ghost of a prehistoric man, he is but the spiritual essence of a luckless sailor, who not many years since was drowned at sea and washed upon the coast of Cheshire. With inconsiderate frankness the artless autobiographer says,—

Now this is just my origin :—
I was a sort of mate
On board a little Bangor brig,
That carried coals and slate,
We sometimes, when the wind was fair,
Before it gaily ran,
And took in 'bacco, brandy, tea,
When off the Isle of Man.

—Further the deponent observes,—

What's told of me by learned folk
Creates in me disgust,
And really I've no patience with
My friend, Sir E— C—;
For he declared, when I was found,
That my poor wither'd phis
Belonged to him, and that, in fact,
My skeleton was his.

Was his,—as found upon his land,
But why I cannot see :—
'Tis just as though I'd been his hare,—
'T was making game of me.
One would have thought that he, instead
Of paying court to thrones,
Had been a Christy Minstrel,
By his flourish on the bones.

If these dry bones are my own bones,
I pray what right had he
To hold my leg, without my will,
When not my leg-a-tee?
To him I ne'er said, "Take my arm
Or hand, I do entreat :"
His right in to-to I deny.
To walk off with my feet.

—A humorous artist has assisted the humorous writer of this ridiculous trifle, which, in sprightliness and piquancy, excels the average of jocular squibs upon the ways and failings of scientific men.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 11.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read :—'On the Colouring and Extractive Matters of Urine,' by Mr. E. Schunck.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 10.—W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Chunder Bonnerjee, C. Pannel, and J. Wright, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read :—'On the Origin and Microscopic Structure of the so-called Eozoön-Serpentine,' by Prof. W. King and Dr. T. H. Rowney; 'Supplemental Notes on the Structure and Affinities of *Eozoön Canadense*,' by Dr. W. B. Carpenter.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 10.—H. Syer Cuming, Esq., Hon. Sec., in the chair.—H. M. Hozer, Esq., was elected.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited the fragment of an ancient weapon of ash obtained from the Thames in 1865. The form and material were well preserved, and presented an exact resemblance to the point of an Indian war-club from North America. The same gentleman produced a small piece of pottery, formed somewhat like a star of three rays, which was explained to be a trivet used to separate the articles in the potter's oven. Marks of such implements may be seen on old Chelsea and porcelain ware. This was found on the site of an old kiln in Southwark.—There were also exhibited a small oval seal of silver of the fourteenth century, by Mr. Gunston, and a rubbing of the brass of John Barley and his wife, from Freshute Church, Wilts, by Mr. C. Hopper. It is of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Sanders, of Luton, exhibited a series of Roman coins selected from those discovered at Luton in December, 1862. The hoard contained upwards of twenty different types of coin, and Mr. J. B. Bérge pointed out that the specimens now produced added eleven varieties of the reverse to those described by Mr. Evans.—Some observations by Mr. Bérge were also read upon the Greek coins from Newton, Isle of Wight, produced at the last meeting by the Rev. E. Kell. Mr. Bérge dwelt much on the probability of these coins having a fictitious character.—Mr. Syer Cuming, the Rev. W. S. Simpson,

and Mr. Josiah Cato, and others, exhibited very numerous examples of a bone implement lately found in much abundance in and near the Thames in London, the subject having originated with Mr. G. Wright. Careful analyses of the specimens were submitted, and numerous suggestions offered as to the use of these objects. They are portions of the metatarsal and metacarpal bones of the ox, the deer, and the horse, generally four to six inches, but often more and often less. The head of the bones seems to be always in its natural form or but little cut, whilst the other end of the implement is cut to a square shape, sometimes with much precision, and sometimes not, and in rare instances other forms besides the square are used. A hole is drilled down the pith of the bone so as in several cases to hollow its whole length, and in others only just to enter the square end. The sides of the square are marked by two or three notches. The uses suggested were that the bones were adapted to the purpose of bobbins for some kind of spinning or lace-making, that they were what seamen call toggles, merely used to stop a cord from passing through a hole, and might have been applied to a rude sort of door-latches; and lastly, that they were of no use, but the refuse of cutlers' bone workers, in which case the workman had cut off and used so much of the bone as could be done, leaving him a sufficient piece to grasp, which then was thrown aside. It was, however, stated that a modern cutler, who had been consulted, was not able to offer any explanation, and the prevailing opinion of those present seemed to favour the supposed antiquity of the articles.—Mr. C. Rutley read an account of the paintings lately discovered in East Bedford Church. There are two subjects, a "Crucifixion" and a "Majesty," both extremely well treated.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—A. Newton, Esq., in the chair.—An extract was read from a letter by Dr. H. Burmeister, relating to the birds of the family Tyrannidae, found near Buenos Ayres. An extract was read from a letter by Lieut. R. C. Beavan, containing an account of an excursion recently made to Zwagaben, a remarkable limestone rock near Moulmein, with notes on the various animals observed during the journey.—A letter was read from Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., announcing the occurrence of a Gyr Falcon (*Falco gyrfalco*), in the Holt Forest, near Farnham.—Prof. Owen read a memoir on the osteology of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*, Linn.). The materials upon which Prof. Owen's researches were based consisted of about one hundred different bones belonging to various parts of the skeleton which had been recently discovered by Mr. G. Clark, of Mahéberg, Mauritius, in an alluvial deposit in that island. After an exhaustive examination of these remains, which embraced nearly every part of the skeleton, Prof. Owen came to the conclusion that previous authorities had been correct in referring the Dodo to the Columbine order, the variations presented, though considerable, being mainly such as might be referable to the adaptation of the Dodo to a terrestrial life and different food and habits.—A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Gray, containing "Descriptions of two new forms of Gorgonoid Corals from Japan and the Cape of Good Hope."—A communication was read from Prof. Lilljeborg, containing a systematic review of the class of Birds.—Mr. Slater made some remarks on the recent additions to the Society's menagerie, amongst which was particularly noticed a fine young male Gyal (*Bos frontalis*), presented to the Society by the Bahu Rajendra Mullick, of Calcutta. Mr. Slater read a Report on birds collected at Windvögelberg, South Africa, by Capt. G. E. Bulger, amongst which were examples of two species new to science.—A paper was read by Mr. J. Gould, describing a new species of Toucan from Loxa in Ecuador, proposed to be called *Aulacorampus cyanolemus*.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—The new Fellows elected were Messrs. A. Pulford, J. Hunt, T. V. Robins, and W. F. C. Stepany.—Mr. G. Folsom, President of the American Ethnological Society, New York,

was elected an Honorary Member.—The papers read were :—'On the Physical Forms of the Lapps,' by Mr. J. F. Campbell. The author described the various specimens of Lapps met with in a journey through Finland in the past year. The paper was illustrated by numerous original water-colour sketches of persons, habitations and scenery, as also by a selected collection of articles of dress and objects of silver and bone obtained in that country.—'Notes on the Ethnology of the Indo-Chinese Nations and Tribes,' by Col. Phayre, C.B. The chronicles of the kings of Burma, called *Maha Radza Weng*, are preserved with great care. Some years ago the author had a complete copy of this national work presented to him by the King of Burma. His Majesty is himself a man of learning, and the edition from which the information given in the present paper is derived appears to have been compiled under his direction with careful research. The author's object was to make an epitome of the Burmese narrative, presenting only an outline of the main facts, yet omitting nothing which is necessary to the understanding of the history of the Burmese race as written by themselves. The 'Maha Radza Weng' commences with the self-development of the world and the appearance of man therein. The system of cosmogony has, together with the Buddhist philosophy and religion, been derived from India, and the Burmese kings profess to trace their descent from the Buddhist kings of *Kappilavast* of the *Sakya* tribe, to which race Gautama Budha belonged. The history contains the Buddhist account of the first formation of human society, the election of a king, and the grant to him of a share in the production of the soil, the succession of sovereigns, and the spread of their dominion and the Buddhist religion. These legends constitute to this day the foundation of the authority, temporal and spiritual, of the Burmese kings; that authority they continually refer to, as it is ever present to the minds of their subjects. The author, in conclusion, criticized them with the view of eliciting the amount of their real historical evidence.—'On the Characteristics of the South Slavonic Races,' by Miss Irby. The authoress described at length the ethnological characteristics of these races, their habits and civilization, from the personal experience obtained in travels through Austria, Greece and European Turkey in 1862-3-4.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Jan. 9.—Sir C. Nicolson, Bart., in the chair.—'The Pharaohs of the Bible,' by Mr. J. Bonomi. Mr. Bonomi premised by explaining the word "Pharaoh," and exhibiting its equivalent in hieroglyphics, to be a title common to all the kings of Egypt. In tracing those mentioned in the sacred narrative he showed how impossible it is to identify, with absolute certainty, those named in the early books of the Bible. But the case is different with those from Shishak to Hophra, which can be identified with sufficient certainty. These Mr. Bonomi traced succinctly, exhibited their different cartouches, and described certain of their works. Further remarks were made by the chairman, Mr. Cowper and others.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—Jan. 16.—Dr. J. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following Members were elected :—Mr. F. E. Davis and Commandeur Bedford Pim, R.N.; Prof. Pott, of Halle, as *Corresponding Member*; *Local Secretaries*, Mr. W. T. Pritchard, Member, Dr. H. F. Hance, Whampoa, Mr. A. H. Wilson, Pará. The following papers were read :—'On the Gallinas, a tribe of Sierra Leone,' by Mr. J. M. Harris; 'Remarks on Genealogy in connexion with Anthropology,' by Mr. G. W. Marshall.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Entomological, 7.
- Geographical, 8.—'Explorations in N.W. Australia,' Mr. Martin; 'Cape York, Australia,' Mr. Jardine.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Hent,' Prof. Tyndall.
- Zoological, 8.—'The Markhor (*Capra monax*),' Dr. Murie; 'Breeding of Birds in the Society's Aviary,' Mr. Bartlett; 'Genus *Cursorius*,' Dr. Hartlaub.
- Ethnological, 8.—'Andaman Islands,' Sir E. Belcher; 'Visit to the Patagonians,' Dr. Caddy.
- Engineers, 8.—'Strength of Cements,' 'Craigellachie Viaduct,' Mr. Mills.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.
- Geological, 8.—'Belgian Geology,' Mr. Godwin-Austen; 'Origin of certain Lake-basins, N. Zealand,' Mr. Travers.
- Archæological, 9.

Literature, 8s.
T. Royal Institution, 9.—Hest, Prof. Tyndall.
Antiquaries, 8s.
Royal, 8s.
Royal Institution, 9.—Sources of the Nile, Mr. Baker.
Royal Institution, 9.—Art Education: how Works of Art should be viewed, Prof. Westmacott.

FINE ARTS

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THIS is the tenth annual gathering of this Society and its contributors. On the whole, although comprising some bad pictures, there is evidence of considerable improvement in technical matters by the ladies. Nevertheless, it is strange to find so few who display intellectual grasp, not merely of any method of treating a given subject in Art, but of the subject itself. Nine-tenths of the works in question must have been made by those who have no insight beyond that of their eyes.

The best oil picture before us is by Miss Challice, *Study of a Child's Head* (No. 175), which is well modelled, and, while somewhat dirty in colour, large in style: the character is good.—*Petite Fille Bretonne* (189), by Mlle. C. Terrere, shows good artistic training of the scholastic sort, dexterity and sense of character, but is weak, nevertheless: a little girl seated.—Of the water-colour pictures let us commend Madame Bidichon's *Carnac, Brittany* (43), the multitudinous stones upon the moor in Brittany; a fine rendering of the subject, apt in effect, and very solid.—*A Hill Top, North Wales* (126), shows fine sense of grandeur in the treatment, and good drawing. A sketch, *Wind, a Study from Nature* (149), is expressive to the highest degree of the strength and stubbornness of great pines that wrestle with torrents of air; having, withal, good colour.—*The Old Craft under Repair* (53), by Miss H. A. Seymour, a vessel lying on a beach, is, notwithstanding some defective drawing, very cleverly treated, and effective in rendering light.—Miss M. Gastineau's *In the Pass of Glen Croe* (48), a rocky pass, with mountainous peaks—shows good, it may be hereditary, work: the foreground and distance are excellent. Could not the artist have rendered a brighter impression of the colour afforded by the subject than she has here given us?

Market Scene at Chester (56), by Miss L. Rayner, and other pictures by the same, are very cleverly painted, solid and effective.—*An Old House at Tenkebury* (63), Miss I. Jones, approaches the good qualities of No. 56.—*Rhododendron* (83), by Miss Lane, a study of flowers, is broad and bold.—*Chancel of Etchingham Church* (91), by Miss M. Rayner, is especially treated in many respects, but as exaggerated in texture and colour as, for the former quality, to suggest, in some of its parts, the nature of an ancient Siltton cheese; the colour of the wood-work of the screen and stalls is wholly wrong.—*The Source of the Elbe* (228), by Mlle. F. Assenbaum, shows a capital subject, treated in a manner which is so extremely scholastic, that one cannot help suspecting "composition," and other vices of landscape art. Nevertheless, there is much to commend to the notice of other contributors to this Exhibition in the evidence which is afforded by this picture of industry and docility on the part of the artist.—*Grapes and Chrysanthemums* (385), by Miss C. James, aims at the jewelled colour of Nature.—*Southampton Water* (290), by Miss Townshend, capably renders a very delicate effect of atmosphere. Had this sketch been carried further towards completion, we should have dreaded the probable result.—*Weeds* (352), dandelions, &c., by Mrs. Pfeiffer, is cleverly and delicately drawn, with some hardness.—*Lost* (357), children endangered by fire and water, by Miss Babb, is very spiritedly designed and fairly drawn.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES.

Cross Street, Manchester, Jan 10, 1866.

On the 16th of July, 1863, I made public a plan for the systematic collection and preservation of authenticated photographs of distinguished individuals, by the establishment of national and local galleries or museums, under corporate or other authority and control. I am happy to inform you that the Corporation of Manchester have adopted the suggestion, and that a committee has been

formed for carrying it into immediate operation, in accordance with the resolutions annexed.

The value of the proposal has been so fully recognized by the press, and is so self-evident, that it is needless to enter into an explanation of its advantages; but it is desirable that the general principles upon which it is intended to carry it into operation should be known. In order that the utmost security may be given for the permanency of the portraits, the adoption of two methods is proposed. By the first, the portraits would be transferred and enamelled by the process of M. Lafou de Camarsac, or by other similar methods; and, as a guarantee of authenticity, the corporate arms, with the signatures of the mayor and town clerk, as well as the autograph of the individual, would be burnt in on the reverse side. By the second method, negatives or positives by transmitted light, would be hermetically sealed, by a process devised by Mr. Daniel Stone, chemist, of Manchester. It is hoped that no urgent appeal need be made to photographers generally, to induce them to assist in establishing, in a creditable manner, an institution which will secure such important results, which will at once throw a lustre upon their profession, and remain a monument of the great value of the art.

In soliciting contributions I beg to offer an observation as to the manner in which the greatest service can be rendered in furthering the project. It is of the highest importance to secure the likenesses of all distinguished persons whose portraits have been taken from the earliest days of photography, and by obtaining these the committee will be obliged in an especial degree. In all cases the gift or loan of the negative will be desirable; but, if that be objected to, a positive, by transmitted light, will be received. In this case it should be accompanied by an unmounted print from the negative. It is very desirable that the portraits selected for enamelling should be uniform in size, the head to be 1½ inch, filling an oval of 3½ inches, and if a transparency be offered, these dimensions should be adhered to; but I need not say that the negative would be preferable. Every portrait will bear the name of the contributor; an official receipt will be given for the same, and lists published in the photographic journals periodically of all contributions received. In transmitting negatives, for transparencies, the names and designations of the portraits should be supplied.

All communications should be addressed to me, and I shall be happy to afford any further information that may be required.

LACHLAN M'LACHLAN, Hon. Curator.

City of Manchester.—At a meeting of the Photographic Museum Sub-Committee of the Council of this city, held on the 3rd of January, 1866, the Mayor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That it is desirable at once to take steps for the formation of the Corporation Photographic Museum."

Resolved,—"That Mr. M'Lachlan be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered on behalf of this Corporation, to make application to leading photographers for donations for the purpose of the Photographic Museum of Negative or Transparent Portraits of distinguished individuals of this or foreign countries, upon the distinct understanding that the Corporation guarantee that any negatives or transparencies which may be liberally contributed, shall not in any case be used for any private or trade purpose, but shall be systematically and carefully preserved, and used only with the express authority in writing of the Corporation for public purposes."

Resolved,—"That the Town Clerk be authorized and requested to furnish Mr. M'Lachlan with a copy of the above resolutions."

(Truly extracted)

(Signed) JOS. HERON, Town Clerk.

Mr. Lachlan M'Lachlan, Cross Street, Manchester.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

It is understood that Mr. G. G. Scott will erect the new buildings that are required for Glasgow University. The site of the new works will be Gilmore Hill.

At a competition recently entered upon by various architects invited to design the new terminus for the Midland Railway in the Euston Road, Mr. G. G. Scott has been pronounced successful, and instructed to erect the building, the cost of which will be about 230,000*l*. Premiums were awarded to the architects whose names follow:—Mr. G. S. Clarke 200*l*., Mr. E. M. Barry 100*l*., Mr. T. C. Sorby 50*l*.

The interment of Sir Charles Eastlake took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Thursday last. The body of the President lay in state at the Royal Academy on Wednesday; the Royal Academicians attended the funeral.

The election of the new President of the Royal Academy will take place on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Among the members upon whom the choice is likely to fall are Sir E. Landseer, Mr. Buxall, Mr. Grant and Mr. Macleise. Two of these gentlemen are understood to have previously declined the honour which may be proffered to one of them on this occasion. The gentleman who, of all the R.A.'s, has been longest on the roll, is Mr. A. Cooper, who was elected an Associate in 1817, and Royal Academician in 1820, i.e., in the same year with Collins. The second R.A. on the list in the order of election is Mr. Bailey, elected 1821, student 1809, A.R.A. 1817; the third is Mr. G. Jones, who was elected in 1824, A.R.A. in 1822, and on both occasions in the same year as Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, who, even more to his own surprise than that of any other man, was "commanded" to furnish up Windsor Castle; this was the nephew of Wyatt the Destroyer, the man who ravaged Salisbury Cathedral. The next in the like order is Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, who was elected R.A. two years before Etty, i.e., in 1826, three years before Constable, and four years before the late President. Sir Edwin Landseer is the next in succession of honour; he was elected R.A. in 1831, student of the Royal Academy in 1816, A.R.A. in 1826, the first of Haydon's pupils who attained the last-mentioned dignity, Eastlake following, in 1827. Mr. Stanfield became A.R.A. in 1832, R.A. in 1835; Mr. Gibson was A.R.A. in 1833, R.A. in 1836; Mr. F. R. Lee in 1834 and 1838 respectively; Mr. Macleise became student in 1828, A.R.A. in 1835, R.A. in 1840. The other members were elected R.A. in the following order, until the beginning of the current decade:—Messrs. Witherington and Hart, 1840; Mr. Hardwick, 1841; Mr. Knight, 1844; Mr. C. Landseer, 1845; Messrs. Webster, Macdowell and Herbert, 1846; Mr. Cope, 1848; Mr. Westmacott, 1849; Messrs. Creswick, Redgrave and Grant, 1851; Mr. C. Marshall, 1852; Mr. Frith, 1853; Mr. Cousins, 1855; Mr. Ward, 1855; Mr. Elmore, 1856; Messrs. F. R. Pickersgill and Doo, 1857; Mr. Foley, 1858; Mr. Philip and Smirke, 1859. Sir E. Landseer was born in 1802, exhibited, for the first time, at the Academy in 1815.

Mr. L. Hind, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, publishes photographs, uncoloured and coloured, after the illuminations in the well-known Grimani Breviary, now in St. Mark's Library, Venice—pictures which have been by some attributed to Memline and Gerard Van der Meere, also Gerart, of Ghent, and Lieven de Witte, of Antwerp. The breviary in question derives its name from having been left to the library of St. Mark's by Cardinal Grimani. The work may have been executed, as Dr. Waagen thought, for Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold; it is almost impossible for us to receive even the best examples here reproduced as characteristic of Memline. Many of the designs exhibit more of the "Gothic" manner of the school of Cologne than that which is more distinctly Flemish and illustrated by the pupils of Van Eyck; others have a freer motive and manner. Most of the paintings are pictures proper, inclosed by borders in the style which is familiarly associated with Giulio Clovis. However this may be, we cannot have the slightest hesitation in recommending the publication of Mr. Hind to the lovers of ancient art and archaeologists; and for the latter there is an inestimable treasure in the numerous representations of manners, costume, customs, archi-

ture, and landscapes which appear in the specimens before us. Few pictures of the class exceed 'The Holy Trinity,' 'The Annunciation,' 'The Miracle of St. John with the Serpent,' 'The Adoration of the Magi' and 'The Queen of Sheba before Solomon,' are extraordinarily valuable works. The miniatures inserted in the borders are almost as beautiful as the more important compositions.

At the recent sale of the effects of Mr. Grundy, of Liverpool, Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods disposed of that one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's palettes which was given by Turner to Sir M. A. Shee, and is inscribed on a silver plate as follows: "This palette is presented, with J. M. W. Turner's sincere regards, to Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., Jan. 1st, 1832." The purchaser was Mr. J. Lilley, of Sandgate, Kent; the price given was 21l. 10s. Mr. Tom Taylor was probably in error when ('Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' vol. i. p. 182, note,) he stated this particular palette to be in the possession of the Royal Academy. It may have been sold at Sir M. A. Shee's sale for 4l. 4s., as also stated; at that sale, as the catalogue of Mr. Grundy's sale asserts, p. 97, it was procured.

The Imperial Commission for the next Universal Exhibition has adopted the idea, recently mooted, of including retrospective Art in its programme, not as a separate exhibition, as proposed in the existing *Palais de l'Industrie*, but as a portion of the general exhibition. The Minister of State, in a communication just published, says that the completion of the plans of the new Exhibition Palace allows of the introduction of works anterior to the present century; and, considering that it is highly important, both to the practice of the arts, and to the study of their history, to facilitate the comparison of works of various epochs and of different nations, to furnish producers with all kinds of models for imitation, and to make known to the world those who conserve remarkable productions of past times—"The Gallery of the History of Labour will receive objects produced in various countries from the earliest periods to the end of the eighteenth century." As in the other portions of the Exhibition, the productions of each nation will have their distinct place, and will be so arranged as to illustrate the principal epochs in the history of each. The arrangement of the foreign portions will of course be left to the commissions appointed by each nation exhibiting. With respect to the French department, a special commission is appointed. The members of this special commission are the Comte de Nieuwerkerke, President, Comte de Laborde, Director-General of the Archives of the Empire, M. de Longpérier, Conservator of the Gallery of Antiquities in the Louvre, M. Du Sommerard, the Director of the Cluny Museum, M. Lartet, of the *Société d'Anthropologie*, and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. The Commission has power to appoint special committees in aid, and there is no doubt that a very effective collection of bygone Art will be got together.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSIC IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. Halle's concert of the 18th had a miscellaneous programme, including overtures by Cherubini, M. Auber, Mozart, and some of Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music. Mdlle. Tietjens was his singer. We hope he has not given up his idea of performing Herr Abert's Symphony entire. His concerts are this year a little more conservative than formerly; and his increasing fancy for research among the less-known or forgotten works of Handel is also to be noticed. This we hold to be a good sign of the times. Nor is it confined to Manchester: as the success of 'Semele' at Cologne the other evening so clearly showed. Even "the giant's" best instrumental music, slight as it is in orchestral variety of sound, may be about to have the turn which its grandeur of phrase and beauty of melody deserve. It was curious to hear, the other evening, one of the most accomplished of our resident amateurs speaking

of the revival of the Overture to 'Esther' as of a new pleasure. The entire work may not be always wisely given, as containing much that is too mechanical and antiquated. But the same objection applies to the sacred music of Bach. On preparing his grand 'Passions Musik' for revival, Mendelssohn omitted fourteen movements. Thus, also, must his Mass in B minor be shortened—unless the intolerable weariness and impropriety of certain verses be acquiesced in. Omission, however, does not mean such tampering with the poem as those of generations gone by sanctioned in respect to Shakspeare's plays—such as Mr. Edward Taylor, of arrogant memory, conceived himself justified in administering to Handel's oratorios. Again, if we consider the Masses of Mozart, because of the many portions which have perished, and deservedly, as having been written in haste, and without inspiration, merely to fill the time required—who would dispense with the lovely sacred songs and single movements which those services contain?—To return: among Handel's instrumental writings there are preludes, minuets, marches (in these last he was especially noble and varied), gavottes, and other separate movements, infinitely fresher, infinitely more accessible (especially to amateurs), than much of the transcendental trash which the world is, now-a-days, bidden to admire, in proportion as it is difficult, and withal imperfectly executed. Those who are the least adverse to experiment, are the most bound to keep a steady judgment; and this, we conceive, is needed in no department of musical exhibition more than in the one into which we accidentally digressed.

London must bestir itself in musical enterprise, or it will be left in the lurch by other provincial towns besides Manchester. A well-written article in the *Leeds Mercury* of the 10th apprises us that M. Gounod's "solemn" or Cecilia Mass was produced at the Victoria Hall, at the benefit concert of Mr. Broughton, with the utmost success. The solos were taken by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings (who was *encored* in the *Sanctus*), and Mr. Patey. "The enthusiasm of the audience," writes an ear-witness, "was most gratifying. The orchestra was very good; many of the performers being from Mr. Halle's band. The chorus did not do quite justice to its share of the work." When will the sleep of our London societies be broken, as regards this Mass?

The same poet by which the above welcome intelligence arrived, brought us programmes of two more modest undertakings—amateur concerts of Solihull, in Warwickshire. The society consists of some thirty active members, and practises once a week. Many of the singers belong to the humble and artisan class; "but I assure you," writes our Correspondent (and he is one who knows), "so good was the execution, that if I had heard such a concert in a German village, I should have said, 'This is to be in the land of music.'" The programmes are of a high order—the first act sacred, including a selection from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' and his anthem, 'Hear my prayer,'—the second, made up principally of glees, part-songs, and solos; these, we may expressly add (with reference to late remarks), as a whole, were of a higher order and more stirring merit than we sometimes find at metropolitan concerts of greater pretension.

The programme of the last Birmingham Chamber Concert announces Schumann's Stringed Quartett, Op. 41, No. 1., and a Sonata for piano and violoncello, by A. Rubinstein, and a duet for violin and viola, by Spohr.

OLYMPIC.—On Saturday was produced a new extravaganza, called 'Princess Primrose and the Four Pretty Princes.' The drama aims at something more than the burlesque of some fairy tale, and proceeds on the basis of an original story. The authors claim credit, therefore, for invention; nevertheless, the incidents have but little novelty. They are divided into eight scenes, and beautifully illustrated by Mr. Hawes Craven, whose pictorial efforts are remarkable for extraordinary artistic finish. Glens, caverns, sleepy hollows, ice regions, palatial courts, slave-markets, dun-

geons, and enchanted halls, address the eye with more force than the poetry of the dialogue does the ear of the spectator. At the opening of the piece, we find the *Fairy Beautee* about to restore to her royal father the *Princess Primrose*, whom seventeen years ago she had stolen from the court of *King Ninnyhammer*, and appointing for her escort four princes, *Amrus*, *Turf*, *Hasard*, and *Pecki*, whose names are sufficiently distinctive of their character. We wish we might add that these had been developed in the action; but we must not expect too much from authors who write rather for spectacular effect than with a dramatic purpose. Proceeding, then, from the glen of mosses and lichens to the cavern of the *Demon Uglee*, we become acquainted with his machinations, and those of one *Dubbuldey*, who has suborned him and his evil spirits to prevent the arrival of the princess and her escort at her father's court, and to substitute for her *Redwig*, the daughter of *Dubbuldey* himself. Accordingly, the evil spirits inspire the four princes, in the sleepy hollow, with dreams suitable to work on their various leading passions, and thus by the influences of love, speculation, the gaming-table, and the ring, they are diverted from their duty, while *Dubbuldey* and his daughter proceed to the court of the bereaved monarch, and almost succeed in imposing on him another child for his own. Their triumph, however, is brief; for the princess, released from the regions of eternal ice by the benevolent fairy, arrives unexpectedly, and exposes the fraud. The princess, however, is not with them. Wherefore, leaving two of their number as hostages, they set forth to discover the whereabouts of *Primrose*, whom they find exposed to sale in a slave-market. *Amrus*, on whom *Fairy Beautee* has bestowed an inexhaustible purse, bids for her against *Caliph Roli Poli*, who, nevertheless, would detain them by force, and thus obliges the said fairy to spirit them away, keeping them in safe custody in her own palace. The two hostages are now in prison, under sentence of death, because a twelvemonth has expired, and their companions have not returned with the princess; but *Pecki* and *Hasard* remind themselves of the magic rings that adorn their fingers, and by casting them into the air, cause the walls of their dungeon to collapse. We then see *Primrose* and *Amrus* in the home of *Beautee*. The former is at once restored to her father, and the latter accepted as her affianced husband. Such is the plot, and the allegory is sufficiently clear. Little dramatic power is shown in the dialogue, and there is no comic relief. But the splendour of the accessories, and the neatness of the acting, pleased the audience; and the curtain fell to general applause.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

OUR concert-givers considerably forbear from tempting critics to brave the winter, by offering any novelty such as tempts them to go forth and listen. Monday's *Popular Concert* was a "Beethoven night," the least familiar feature of which was the duet for piano and violin, No. 2, op. 12, one of the most delicate of the series of Sonatas; so much so, indeed, as possibly for that reason to have been rarely played in public as compared with others. In beauty of fantasy, however, it exceeds Beethoven's other duet for the same instruments in the same key. In particular is the slow movement full of a wayward expression, not easy to render without peril of exaggeration. That it was safe by being committed to the hands of Herr Strauss and that clever young player, Mr. Franklin Taylor, has already been told.—The singers at the *Sacred Harmonic Society's* performance of 'Samson,' were, Miss Banks, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Patey and Weiss.

The *Concordia* Society has been somewhat inconstant to its professions in putting Haydn's 'Seasons' on its list, Mozart's Mass, No. 13, Haydn's 'Tempest' (what is this?), Graun's 'Te Deum,' and a Mass by Schumann (the one reviewed by the *Athenæum* some short time since) are announced as in preparation or contemplation. We cannot accept this list as a good one, or in con-

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formity with the programme of the Society. Graun's 'Te Deum' (a weak, correct, eclectic work, of the time of Frederick the Great, who palmed all such music and musicians as he could lay hands on) was exhausted in our Festival and Ancient Concert repertory, twenty-five years ago, —exhausted, we fancy, beyond desirable or possible revivification. A better thing to have tried for would be some of Wesley's buried music, or Gluck's 'De Profundis,' or portions from Sebastian Bach's 'Christmas Oratorio,' and 'Magnificat,' all but unknown in England. Then, why should not such a society lend itself, as a constant subject for practice, from which profit could not fail of resulting, to some of the incomparable unaccompanied services of Palestrina?

The *Observer* states that Mdlle. Tietjens laid the first stone of the new Alexandra Opera House, at Liverpool, the other day. Times must have greatly changed in that town, if a plurality of theatres can be made successful. How (bearing clearly in mind the experiment at minor opera, made there by Mr. Henri Drayton some time ago) can we imagine that there is a public in Liverpool for musical drama, irrespective of "stars"? Further, these, especially for grand opera, become every year fewer and fewer—less and less brilliant—more and more exacting. One could not cite a more striking witness to this fact than the lady with a superb voice, but of only limited accomplishments, who was selected to be queen of the ceremony. A quarter of a century ago Mdlle. Tietjens could not have held her place for a year in this country, still less in France, as a singer of the first class; for then the artist was expected to be able to express, not to constrain, the composer's purposes. The late here of Mdlle. Sophie Löwe, the idol of Berlin, who, if inferior to Mdlle. Tietjens as regards organ, had the advantage over her of personal grace, dramatic passion, vocal flexibility, and a taste in costume which entirely sets her apart in our recollection from every one of her opera countrywomen (Madame Sontag excepted), may be instanced in proof of that which has been advanced. What a tale, again, is told of continental famine, by the second summons to Germany, during merely a few days of this trying winter—of Madame Ridersdorff! Twenty-five years hence (when we shall have had a properly administered Academy of Music) another story may have to be told.

Mr. A. S. Sullivan's First Symphony will, we are told, be ready for performance at the Crystal Palace early next month. A set of part-songs from his hand, written for that remarkable body of amateurs, "the Moray Minstrels," may likewise be shortly expected.

We understand that E. Chipp has left Belfast for Dundee, to be succeeded in his appointments in the former town by Mr. Cellier.

Madame Grisi and Signor Mario are again "away" for a provincial tour in England.

The *Illustrated News* assures us that Mr. Santley's appearance at La Scala, at Milan, as *Il Conte di Luna*, in 'Il Trovatore,' was, as every one who knows him must have wished and expected, a complete success.

The following is from the *Daily News*:—"A letter from Rome, dated the 6th, says: 'On Thursday afternoon the venerable church of Ara Colli was crowded to excess, the attraction being the first execution of a canticle recently discovered in the Imperial Library of Paris, re-arranged by the Abbé Liszt, and entitled the 'Stabat Mater Speciosa,' by the ancient composer Jacopone da Todi, intended to celebrate the joy of the Virgin Mary at the foot of the cradle, as the 'Stabat Mater Dolosa' celebrates her grief on Mount Calvary.' The composer named is new to us. Can this be a case of masquerade?"

A Correspondent holds, and not without reason, that we are bound still further to illustrate the reckless and unprecedented amount of omission and mistake contained in the new edition of M. Fétis's Dictionary. Among foreign names, for instance, we ought to have found those of Madame Anna Thillon, for whom M. Auber wrote some three of his liveliest comic operas; Monfort, the composer of the pretty 'Polichinelle'; and Böhner, that eccentric, half-mad genius, whose coincidences

with Weber in musical idea have furnished pretty matter of controversy. On the other hand, we are favoured with a notice of Madame Vieuxtemps. In writing of Schaffner, M. Fétis coolly extinguishes him in the year 1834, "no one knowing what has become of him since." Some Londoners could, we think, have informed M. Fétis that he was resident for some years at Bordeaux, and there produced a quantity of chamber-music, so peculiar as to excite the attention of one of our most enthusiastic amateurs—the late M. Alsager, who brought some of it to a hearing in London. It would seem as if our amateurs were better aware what passes on the Continent than are foreign biographers of what goes on in London. The admirers of the charm of Miss Stephens will look in vain for any record of her singing here, save by a word in a notice of one of her relatives, a composer. Miss Adelaide Kemble's friends will be surprised to learn that she is now the Marchioness Casa Barguiller de Sartorio. Mr. Sims Reeves is, we hope, aware that he has not sung on the stage since 1856. Mr. Balfe is instructed to claim the paternity of Rooke's 'Amilie.' Miss Dolby (just incidentally touched on, in a notice of M. Sainton,—her predecessor, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, being entirely, of course, ignored) is a stranger to us. Sir F. G. Ouseley has a canticle of praise devoted to him. Mr. Hullah not a line! We could go on in this strain for columns to come, made the more willing to do so by the steady manner in which M. Fétis burneth incense under the nose of M. Fétis, whenever the slightest occasion presents itself. Who has ever heard of the compositions he enumerates save, however, in Belgium, and in the columns of the *Gazette Musicale*? Nor less noticeable is his manner of dealing with his betters. This, when it pleases him to be atrabilarious, is ungraceful, as often unfaithful to facts. He is needlessly bitter, for instance, on Scudo as a critic; dragging out to derision certain attempts at compositions put forth by that writer, who, however limited in his sphere as a critic, never transgressed beyond the bounds of good taste. He is as grudging as he is false to fact when he states that Mendelssohn was unable to appreciate Signor Rossini's music. The reverse, we know, from distinct personal recollection, was the case. Such mis-statement almost amounts to malevolence.

M. Padeloup has been performing, at one of his popular concerts, Meyerbeer's suppressed Overture to 'Le Prophète.'—M. Carvalho has accepted for his theatre a new two-act comic opera, by M. Beran, and has engaged a new tenor, M. de Wast.—Mdlle. Adeline Patti is to receive 120*l.* for every one of her performances at the Italian Theatre, and will "create," it is said, two (by courtesy) new parts, those of the heroines of 'La Gazza' and 'I Puritani.'

We were in error, it appears, when fancying that Signor Mercadante's 'Leonora,' just produced at Paris, is a comic opera. On the contrary, the story proves to be a concoction from Bürger's 'Lenore,' and 'Le Hussard de Bury,' made by MM. Cogniard, and 'Henri Blaze de Bury,' translated into German by the writer of the *Mantel-Lied*, Herr Karl von Holtei (it is added, at the instance of Meyerbeer, who was always in quest of strange things), adapted into Italian by M. d'Arrienzo, for the sedulous Neapolitan composer. To judge from the criticism in the *Gazette Musicale*, it is not one of Signor Mercadante's better works. It is executed by Mdlle. Vitali, Signors Fraschini, Delle Sedie, Scalse, and Agnesi.

A number of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, Boston, U.S., which has fallen in our way, contains matter too rich to be withheld from our readers. Some of these will not have forgotten the curvettings of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, when he pronounced judgment on Europe's possessions in Art, on the occasion of his visit to the Old World in the wake of his sister, Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Certain dashing specimens of his pulpit oratory, during the late civil war, have found their way into our newspapers. But for "stump oratory" hardly outdone by any of the professed caricatures in 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' commend

us to a lecture published in *Dwight's Journal of Music* upon a "Chickering Grand Piano,"—of which the reverend gentleman has become the religiously rapturous possessor,—and afterwards on the Piano as a necessity of life. "We know," says he, "that some regard the piano as a luxury. We should as soon call a school-house, or a cradle, or household prayer (1) a luxury. * * * It feigns the trumpet, it rolls like a drum, roars like distant artillery, and even storms in mimic grandeur, like the elements. The rapidity of its utterance defies analysis. The eye (!) cannot follow the hand. The mind cannot analyze or keep up with the process by which the left hand rolls up black storms of sound, while the right showers brilliant notes, like showers of fiery sparks shot forth from a forge into the night. * * * Every Christian household, as soon as industry and economy shall enable it, should have a library of books and a piano. One should not wait for a new house nor for a fortune." We cannot make room for more of the reverend orator's wondrous tale, since, from another column of *Dwight's Journal*, we must cull other flowers of rhetoric, strewn in the path of Madame Parepa, on the occasion of a concert given by her at Newhaven:—"Wave after wave of clearest harmony," says the writer, "rose one above the other, until the whole audience seemed lifted from their feet in one grand attempt to offer a libation. * * * All that one could do was to sit still and enjoy. * * * Not a soul with an ember of music on its altar, who sat at the grand feast last evening, but will for ever remember Parepa." Tame in speech were *Miss Toppit*, *Miss Codger*, and *Elijah Pogrom*, of glorious and immortal memory, compared with these high-flying folk. Happily, they do not represent the entire body of writers, readers, and thinkers in America.

It is said that the Royal Academy of Music will be shortly dislodged from its quarters in Tenterden Street, owing to architectural changes about to be made in the neighbourhood.

MISCELLANEA

History in Names.—M. Antoine d'Abbadie has, in his letter to the *Athenæum*, Jan. 6, thrown a new light on a much-vexed question. The following notes made during some researches of my own, closely allied to that of his communication, may possibly serve to guide him still further towards the solution of certain historical problems which I have myself neither the means nor the qualifications for carrying out. Is M. d'Abbadie aware that even here in England occurs the Basque name of Sarre? Leland, in his 'Itinerary,' says—"At Northmuth, where the estery of the se was, the salt water swilleth up yet at a creeke a mile and more toward a place called Sarre (more anciently Serre), which was the commune ferry when Thanet was fulle illed." The ancient ville of Sarre is a village which stands "at the entrance into this island" (Thanet), says an old history of Kent, "from the country eastward, and at its western extremity. It was the most frequent passage into Thanet to and from the Northmuth or Yenlade," (otherwise Genlade, doubtless our present *inlet*) "there being at that time a commodious haven for vessels. The distance between the upland and the country, at this place, across the marshes over Sarre wall, is about a mile." Now, by a somewhat singular chain of evidence, it would seem as if the name of our county of Surrey were another form of the Basque word Sarry or Sarre, the a having been, in lapse of time, converted into u, as in Cambria, otherwise written Umbria. To make this latter supposition feasible, it must be shown both that the Basque people were derived from the Gallic, and that the original tribes from which the present Basques are remotely descended found their way not only "north of the Loire," and to the very "lakes of Switzerland," as suggested by M. d'Abbadie, but into the heart of our own mother-country. For this purpose—since the Basques, as Basques, have left no recognizable trace of their presence with us—it will be needful to identify this singular and exclusive people, as well as the closely-located inhabitants of Gascony, with the Soissons, Suesones, or Saxons; these last being said, on very high authority, to have derived their

origin neither from India nor from Germany, as has variously been advanced, but from Belgic Gaul. "The Saxons," says our authority, "were the same, I think, with the Belgic Suessones of Gaul; the capital of that tribe being now entitled Soissons by the French, and the name of the Saxons pronounced Saisen by the Welsh, Saxon by the Scotch, and Sasenach or Saksenach by the Irish. The Suessones or Saxones of Gaul derived their own appellation from the position of their metropolis on a river, the stream at Soissons being now called the Aisme, and formerly the Axon; Uess-on or Ax-on importing only waters or a river, and S-uess-on or S-ax-on, the waters or the river. The Suessones are actually called Uessones by Ptolemy; and the Saxones are actually named the Axones by Lucan." Let us now dissect the name of Gascony; and it will at once be seen that there is a great show of probability that the Gascons were in reality not only an offshoot of the Saxons from the borders of the Axon river, but also identical with the Vasques or Basques of Navarre and Biscay. In the Celtic tongue V, F, and W are, as is well known, equivalent, and were sometimes substituted also, each in their turn, for G, as we find in the various readings,—Gaul, Wall, Fail and others, giving us the Inis-Fail, or Island of the Gauls, as a name for Ireland, and the Wallons or Walls, as applied by the Germans to the French. Thus Gascony may otherwise have been spelt Vascony. Thus we identify the word with the Vascones of our Classical Atlas, a people south of the Pyrenees—the Basques of our modern tongue. To reconcile the—at first sight—discrepancy between Ascon and Axon, we have simply to consult an Encyclopedia. Chambers's gives us the Celtic river-names of Esk, Ex, Axe, and Ouse, to which we may add Oise. The word Esk is sufficient for our present purpose; since, as *ac* is convertible into *ec*, so may *ek* or *ec* be changed into *ask* or *asc*: thus would issue asc-on, a variation of ax-on: *ex* and *ax* being identical, and *ec* allied to both. If we have thus at all succeeded in showing an intimate connexion to subsist among the Saxons, Gascons, and Basques (ignoring in this last word, with M. d'Abbadie, all derivations from *aqua*), the presence of the Basque word *Sarre* in Thanet is accounted for simply enough. With regard to Surrey, as a supposed corruption of Sarry or Sarré, we are helped to the conclusion that the name of that county may have been derived from a similar source by the historically-recorded fact that Divitiacus, who "ruled over the Suessones," early reduced the inhabitants of the portion of our island called by that name. It certainly seems not unlikely that the conquering race should have thus bestowed a Suesson or Vascon name upon that part of the country,—the Basque name Sarry, since converted readily into Surrey. Pardon must be entreated for these crude suggestions, which are offered solely in the hope of furthering that "sifting investigation of the origin of names," which is the laudable aim of M. d'Abbadie.

ELEANORA LOUISA HERVEY.

Hamstead, Jan. 11.

A Shadow of the Flint Age.—The word rendered "knives" (*zerein*, from the root *zor*), in Joshua v. 2, would imply that the instruments referred to were made of flint. A clerical friend, to whom this was submitted for his opinion, says, "To convince any one of the fact that the knives used by Joshua's command were made of flint, or, at least, some of them, we have only to refer to Exodus iv. 25, where the same word is used,—the one being singular and the other plural." Translated "sharp stone" at the latter place. Did the Israelites "make" (Joshua v. 2, 3) these knives, or bring them with them from Egypt, or obtain them from the people with whom they came in contact between that country and Gilgal? As "all the people" (verse 5) had to be circumcised, the number of knives was, probably, considerable.

JOHN JOS. LAKE.

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